

FRENCH OPEN GREAT SPRING OFFENSIVE WITH 10,000 CAPTIVES; BREAK GERMAN LINE! New Advance Made On 40-Kilometer Front; Haig's Prisoners Now Number 14,000!

SUPREME TEST HAS COME SAYS WILSON; ASKS HELP OF ALL

To Put Navy On War Basis
And Equip Army Coun-
try's Simplest Tasks

LET PROFITS GO!

President's Appeal; Must
Maintain Supplies, Never
Mind Submarines

THE FARMERS' WAR

Greatest Need Is Food; Urg-
es Crops Even Partly
In Cotton Fields

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, April 15.—In a personal appeal to his fellow-citizens, President Wilson calls on every American citizen, man, woman and child, to join in the preservation of the nation's ideals and the triumph of democracy throughout the world. "The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all act together."

His speech was another great utterance, in which the President outlined, amid frequent cheering, how America was going to war in earnest, not only for the purpose of helping herself, but to assist the Allies in the most generous and fullest way possible. Among other things, he said:

"Fellow countrymen! The entrance of our beloved country into the grim and terrible war for democracy and human rights creates many national problems which call for immediate consideration and settlement. We are rapidly putting our navy upon an effective war-footing and are about to equip a great army, but these are the simplest parts of the great task confronting us. No selfish element."

"There isn't a single selfish element, so far as I can see, in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for what we believe to be the rights of mankind and the future security of the world. To do this thoroughly, we must devote ourselves to service without regard of profit and with an energy and intelligence that will rise to the enterprise itself."

"We must realize to the full how great the task is—how many things, how many kinds and elements of capacity and service and self-sacrifice it involves."

"These, then, are the things we must do and do well, besides fighting—things without which mere fighting will be fruitless. We must supply abundant food, not only for our own armies and seamen, but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made common cause and in whose support and by whose side we shall be fighting. Must Supply Ships"

"We must supply ships by hundreds out of our ship-yards, to carry to the other side of the sea, submarines or no submarines, what will every day be needed there and abundant materials from our fields, mines and factories with which not only to clothe and equip our own forces on land and sea, but also to clothe and support our people, for whom the gallant fellows under arms can no longer wait, to help clothe and equip the armies with whom we are co-operating in Europe and to keep the looms and manufacturing there in raw-material; coal to keep the fires going in the ships at sea and the furnaces of industry of factories across the sea; steel out of which to make arms and ammunition, both here and there; rails for the worn-out railways at the back of the fighting fronts; locomotives and rolling-stock to replace those every day going to pieces; mules and horses and cattle for the labor of military service;"

(Continued on Page 2)

Thinking Russia Favorable, Vienna Government Makes An Offer of Separate Peace

Mentions No Terms, But Says Claims Don't Conflict;
Premier's Resignation Believed Linked with Move

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 16.—The Government has authorized a statement which practically amounts to a peace-offer to Russia. The statement says: "The Monarchy learns from the manifesto issued by the Russian Government, on the 10th, that Russia, like Austria-Hungary, desires an honorable peace."

The statement reciprocates the sentiments contained in the manifesto regarding Russia not desiring to dominate over other peoples and, then continues: "It may, therefore, be stated that Austria-Hungary and Russia are similarly striving for a peace guaranteeing the existence, honor and possibility of development of the belligerent States. The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy is convinced that its claims do not conflict with those of Russia."

"The latter has stated that she is only fighting in defence of the freedom of her people. Russia is no longer compelled to fight for that object and, therefore, it should not be difficult to establish an understanding between the Central Powers and Russia, especially as the Austrian Emperor, in agreement with the monarchs with whom he is allied, desires to live in peace and friendship with the Russian people." Germany is Obdurate

London, April 16.—The singular pronouncement made by Austria in favor of peace with Russia causes no surprise. It is well understood that

only the refusal of Germany to co-operate prevented the issue of definite peace proposals on the occasion of the recent meeting of the Kaiser and Kaiserin and the Emperor and Empress of Austria-Hungary.

Today's declaration suggests that Austria is nearing the end of her tether and is seeking a separate peace with Russia. It must be remembered that the Russian Provisional Government accepted all the treaties made by the former Government with the Allies, including the pact forbidding any of the Allies concluding a separate peace.

The resignation of Count Martinic, the Austrian Premier, for reasons of health, which is announced today, may probably be connected with the new peace movement.

Italians to Fight Intrigue
Rome, April 16.—A Socialist delegation is going to Russia, to help the Russian Socialists to defeat the German peace intrigues.

League to Oppose Russian Socialists
Tokio, April 16.—(Eastern News Agency).—A Petrograd telegram reports:—

The Russian Socialists had a meeting at Copenhagen with German Socialists at the end of March when they decided to effect a measure to realize unconditional peace. Many influential newspapers in Russia have denounced this mistaken conduct. Many are proposing to form a strong league in all the cities and towns to oppose the Socialists. The Anti-Socialist feeling has become more pronounced with the support of the French Socialists.

Appoint Creel as Head Of U. S. News Bureau

Lansing, Baker And Daniels On
Committee To Supply War
Information

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, April 15.—President Wilson has created a Committee of Public Information, composed of Secretary of State Lansing, Secretary of the Army Baker and Secretary of the Navy Daniels, with the magazine writer, Mr. Creel, as chairman, for the purpose of arranging for the supply of news to the public consistent with military considerations.

U. S. Constantinople Guardship Interned

Turks Ordered Scorpion to Quit
Within Twenty-Four Hours
But It Didn't Go

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 16.—A telegram from Constantinople reports that the American guardship Scorpion was ordered to leave the harbor within 24 hours and, as it failed to do so, it was interned.

Sink Danish Vessels Outside Danger Zone

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Christiania, April 15.—Survivors have been landed from two torpedoed Danish vessels, which are officially reported to have been sunk far outside the German danger zone.

BRITISH GRAIN PRICES (Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 16.—The Press Bureau announces: The Food Controller, Lord Devonport, will take over on the 30th all barley, except home-grown which is not kiln-dried and fix maximum prices for home-grown wheat of 75/- per quarter of 480 lbs, except kiln-dried, 65/- per quarter of 480 lbs and oats 55/- per quarter of 312 lbs.

Uruguayans Line Up By Side of America

Argentine Crowd Attacks Ger-
man Official Buildings; Con-
centrate Vessels

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Monte Video, April 15.—The Uruguay Government has conveyed an expression of its sympathy and moral support of the United States on the declaration of war by the latter against Germany.

Buenos Aires, April 15.—Demonstrations against the Germans continue and a crowd today attacked the German Legation, Consulate and newspaper offices.

The Argentine Government is concentrating German vessels in Argentine waters in the harbor at Buenos Aires.

Rio de Janeiro, April 16.—Senhor Barbosa, who is a popular candidate for the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, at present held by Dr. Lauro Muller, in a stirring speech made from the office of the Journal do Commercio, to a very enthusiastic crowd of 50,000, declared that war with Germany is inevitable, in order to solve the problem of the Germanization of Southern Brazil.

Amsterdam, April 16.—The Chilean Minister at Vienna has announced that Chile will remain neutral.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Apr. 18
Per C.M. s.s. China..... Apr. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Apr. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru..... Apr. 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Apr. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui M. Apr. 28
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per C.M. s.s. China..... Apr. 18
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru Apr. 19
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano Maru May 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. May 5
The American mail is due here on or about tomorrow, per N.Y.K. s.s. Inaba Maru.

City Of The Caliphs In British Hands



A view of the main street of Baghdad, now in the possession of Gen. Maude's forces. Next to Mecca, the town is the most venerated by Moslems. Most of the buildings are one storey in height and made of sunbaked bricks and tiles taken from the ruins of Babylon. The population is now about 50,000, but in the days of its glory it had 2,000,000 and was the religious and political capital of Islam. Its capture ends the German dream of a Berlin-to-Bagdad railway and the founding of an Asiatic empire.

American Legation's Ladies Organise Red Cross Circle In Peking

The ladies of the American Legation in Peking are arranging to organize a Red Cross circle to work for the purpose of preparing hospital supplies required by the army. Mrs. Reisch, Mrs. MacMurray and the other ladies of the legation are gathering information as to the supplies required and will make an announcement of their plans in a short time. The work probably will be confined at first largely to the preparation of cotton gauze, standard bandages and other standard hospital supplies.

Allege Germans Boil Dead To Extract Oil

Residue Used For Pig-Food And
Manure, Is Ghastly Story;
Factory In Rhineland

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 17.—It has been known for months that the Germans were burning their dead. It now transpires that the burning has developed into a regular industry for extracting oil from the corpses, which are afterwards crushed and used for pig-food and manure. This factory is established in the Rhineland.

The corpses arrive in bundles of a hundred men. They are dropped into a cauldron and boiled for eight hours, slowly stirred by machinery. The resultant oil, which is of a yellowish-brown color, is sent out in small casks.

The employees of the factory are all soldiers and work clothed in oil-skins and masks.

Krupp Men Demand Raise of One-Third In Food and Wages

Incredulous Of Directors' Ex-
planations, Ask To See Lar-
ders, Which Is Refused

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, April 15.—The workmen and officials at Krupp's Works at Kiel demanded an immediate increase in their food allowance and wages of 33-1/3%, apart from their war bonus. The directors addressed the men, declaring that they were only drawing the allowances of the meanest laborers. The men, incredulous, demanded to inspect their larders, which was refused.

The Weather

Rain and fog. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 59.0 and the minimum 51.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 80.6 and 50.9.

Chen Chin-tao, His Deputy And T.P.R. Line In Scandals

Ministers Admit Accepting Paoli Bribes, But Returned
Them; Railway Deals With Mythical Company

Reuter's Pacific Service in The China Press

Peking, April 17.—The serious accusation has been brought against Dr. Chen Chin-tao, Minister of Finance and Yin Ju-lin, Vice-Minister of Finance, of accepting bribes amounting to \$200,000 from the Paoli Syndicate. It is stated that Dr. Chen Chin-tao, in an effort to clear himself of the charge, forcibly detained a member of the syndicate in his private residence till the latter signed a statement that the Minister had not received a bribe.

President Li Yuan-hung was very indignant when acquainted with the case and immediately summoned Dr. Chen Chin-tao, who is alleged to have tried to shift the whole responsibility on the Vice-Minister. Subsequently, Dr. Chen attended a meeting of the Cabinet, where he confessed he was given \$50,000, which he returned. At the same time, he produced a statement testifying his innocence.

The Vice-Minister of Finance, when summoned before the President, admitted that the bribe had been accepted, but said that it was subsequently returned. At first, the President decided to dismiss Dr. Chen Chin-tao and Yin Ju-lin from their posts, immediately, but, subsequently, he ordered the Chief Secretary of the Presidential Office and the Vice-Minister of the Interior to investigate

the case and draw up a report, which will be submitted to the Administrative Court, which will try the case.

Graft on Tientsin-Pukow

According to a Chinese newspaper report, owing to the severe criticism of the contract for the hire of two hundred railway cars for the Tientsin-Pukow Line, concluded by the Minister of Communications, a strict investigation has been made, as a result of which it has been found that the so-called Hua-mei Company, from whom the cars were to be hired, does not exist. A full report of the investigation has not been published, but it is stated that it reveals a most discreditable piece of corruption.

It is alleged that the mythical Hua-mei Company consisted of a number of interested officials, who intended to make a substantial profit out of the deal. Tung Yi-lin, the Chief of the General Affairs Department of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, has been arrested and steps are being taken to punish other officials of the railway, while it is stated that Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, the Minister of Communications, intends to cancel the contract. The Minister of Communications, however, does not escape severe criticism by the public, who regard the officers who are to be punished as scapegoats.

HARDEN DOESN'T TRUST KAISER'S REFORM TALK

Declares Anyhow Constitution
Changes Shouldn't Be Put
Off Till After War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 15.—Dr. Maxmillian Harden, writing in Die Zukunft, expresses distrust concerning the Kaiser's promised constitutional reforms and declares that it is not necessary, anyhow, to postpone these proposals till after the war.

Enemy Companies Out Of Fire Insurance Assn.

The Shanghai Fire Insurance Association at a meeting held yesterday afternoon took action to eliminate enemy companies from membership. To accomplish this it was deemed best to dissolve the association and then re-organise it. A resolution effecting the desired end was put through without a dissenting vote.

MAUDE KEEPS HARASSED TURKISH ARMY ON RUN

They Attempt To Start Offens-
ive From Jebel Hamrin Hills,
But Lose Heavily

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 16.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports: General Maude continued to drive back the Turks, on the 15th, when he took 80 prisoners. He reported on the 15th that the Turkish forces were again at the Jebel Hamrin Hills, from which they started to attack the British on the 9th.

The Turkish 15th Army Corps has suffered severe losses, 815 dead being counted on the battle-field on the 11th.

Copenhagen Menaced With a Coal Famine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, April 15.—The city is threatened with a coal famine and it is expected that the theaters will close on May 1.

WAY IS PREPARED WITH TEN DAYS OF MASSSED GUN FIRE

In Plain Of Alsace Charge
Penetrates To Second
Line Of Defence

BREAK ALL RALLIES

Victorious British Advance
Addé Villeret to List
Of Conquests

ENORMOUS LOSSES

Rupprecht's Short-Lived
Success at Lagnicourt
Costs 8,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 16.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters telegraphs that the great French offensive has begun.

A German official communique this evening reported: There has been a little fighting in the region of Arras.

A great attempt made by the French, with the far-distant object to break through on the Aisne, commenced after ten days of mass-fire and a bitter fight is proceeding around our foremost positions. The French are making a frontal attack on a front forty kilometers wide.

Destructive Gun-Fire

Paris, April 16.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: We continued our destructive fire on the German organisations between St. Quentin and the Oise. The enemy replied with considerable liveliness in the region south of St. Quentin.

We continued to make progress eastward, south of the Oise, on the plateau between Barisis and Quinchy-Basse and occupied a fresh enemy point d'appui. The artillery duel raged very violently during the night along the whole front, including the Soissons to Rheims front.

After a violent artillery preparation, our detachments penetrated the enemy's lines at several points in Lorraine and Alsace. Many German dead were found in the trenches in the Forest of Farroy.

Our detachments reached the enemy's second line at six points in the Plain of Alsace, inflicted serious losses on the enemy and brought back prisoners and material.

The communique this evening reported: Between St. Quentin and the Oise, artillery fighting continued. South of the Oise, we made fresh progress on the plateau east of the line Barisis-Quinchy-Basse.

40-Kilometer Broad Attack
After an artillery preparation lasting for several days, we attacked, this morning, the German lines on a front of about 40 kilometers, between Soissons and Rheims. A desperate battle ensued along the whole of this front, where the enemy have collected very large forces and numerous guns.

Everywhere, the French overcame the vigorous defence. They carried the first German positions between Soissons and Craonne. East of Craonne, the French carried the second German positions south of Juvin-court.

Further south, they carried the German line as far as the western outskirts of Bernicourt and as far as the Aisne Canal, between Olvre and Coucy. Repeated violent counter-attacks, north of Ville-au-Bois, were broken by our fire, with considerable losses for the enemy.

The prisoners counted up to the present exceed ten thousand. We have also captured a considerable quantity of material and artillery. Fighting continued in the Champagne. There has been an intermittent cannonade on the rest of the front.

British Capture Villeret

London, April 16.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We

have captured the village of Villert, south-eastward of Hargicourt and also made progress north-westward of Lens. Our booty captured at Lœvin and in the vicinity of the Souchez River is very great and includes a six-inch naval gun, many trench-mortars, ammunition and truck-loads of tools.

The attack made by the enemy at Monchy-le-Preux, on Saturday, was a very determined one. The 3rd Bavarian Division, which fought against us at Loos, in 1915 and High Wood, in 1916, was ordered to re-take the village at all costs. It suffered very heavy losses.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: We have taken upwards of 14,000 prisoners and 194 guns since the morning of the 9th. Heavy rain fell all this afternoon and nothing of special interest occurred.

German Account

(By wireless).—A German official communiqué reports: On the north bank of the Scarpe and north-east of Croisilles, our fire kept down the British attackers. Our thrust drove back the enemy on the Lagnicourt to Boursies front. To the sanguinary losses suffered by the Australians must be added 475 prisoners, 15 machine-guns and 22 guns.

Attacks made by the French, near Vauxillon and Chivres, failed. There have been intense artillery actions between Soissons and Rheims, where infantry fighting developed on wide sectors. Attempts made by the French to storm our positions in the Lorraine Plain and Burgundy Gate failed.

Between Soissons and Verdun, the enemy lost eleven aeroplanes yesterday.

Great Haul of Cannon

Reuters correspondent at British headquarters says that the news that the great French offensive had started this morning has run through our army like wildfire and evokes the greatest enthusiasm. He says that the 6-inch naval gun mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig's communiqué this morning is now being employed very effectively against the Boches. The other booty included a number of howitzers, field-guns, 8-inch shells, large quantities of bombs and high-explosive materials and truck-loads of unused steel rails.

He communicates further particulars of our successful counter-attack at Lagnicourt, yesterday morning. The retreating Huns were caught by their own wire, which was not cut in the direction in which they were forced back. While they were running wildly up and down, trying to find a passage, our men, firing with deliberate aim, were shooting them down in hundreds. The intensity of our rifle-fire was unequalled since the days of the Marne, many of our men firing a hundred rounds. Finally, the desperate Germans came at the double, right at our men, throwing up their hands.

Reuters correspondent reports that the fighting at both ends of our line has been steadily insistent throughout the past twenty-four hours and we are closing in on Lens and St. Quentin.

Old-Fashioned Warfare
Details of the German attack yesterday against the British positions between Hermies and Noreuil, in which four divisions of German troops participated and which resulted in a serious reverse for the Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, at Lagnicourt, are given by Reuters' correspondent. He says that the attack was very interesting from a tactical point of view and one of the best examples of the old-

fashioned field-warfare and open fighting, for which we have been praying since the war began.

"The German papers have been boasting about what their wonderful 'field-grey's' would do when they met the British in the open, but, up to the present, the German soldiers have only succeeded in making their newspapers again look ridiculous. 'Frits' is no match with 'Tommy' in a hand-to-hand fight and it does not improve his morale that he is beginning to realise this.

After a very heavy bombardment, the German infantry came over, shortly before 5 o'clock, in formidable waves, but our men stood their ground everywhere except in one spot and our artillery wrought havoc among the Huns, who wavered. Their officers rallied them and they again advanced, but the steady rifle and machine-gun fire of the British was more than they could face, gaps were rapidly torn in their ranks and, suddenly, the attack seemed to melt away and the costly assault had failed.

8,000 Casualties

Only at one spot, near Lagnicourt, the enemy, by overwhelming weight of numbers, gained a short-lived success, but the positions were entirely recaptured by the British, after three hours, the enemy leaving 1,500 dead and 300 prisoners in our hands. The attack must have cost the Huns nearly eight thousand men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

The military correspondent of The Times says: "An entirely well-planned and well-fought battle has resulted in the most satisfactory victories of the war. The Germans are as thick as peas in France; there are sixty divisions of the British front alone, but the gun and howitzer have beaten the trench."

"So long as our artillery superiority is maintained, the Germans in their entrenchments must be regarded as lost souls." He pays a tribute to the splendid work of all arms and agrees with the protestations of the Germans that the Hindenburg line is intact, but largely in Haig's cages.

The report of the actual occupation of Lens is explained by the fact that Lens itself is merely the center of a circle of mining towns and villages, forming a vast agglomeration of houses, with boundaries which are no more clearly marked than those of the London boroughs. Anyhow, the British correspondents are able to look down on the main streets of Lens, where the German rearwards are playing "merry little hell," destroying everything. They dumped 20,000 grenades in one mine-shaft alone.

Australia's Congratulations
Melbourne, April 16.—The Commonwealth Government has cabled its congratulations to the Canadians on their great victory at Vimy Ridge.

Supreme Test Has Come Says Wilson

(Continued from Page 1)

Indeed, everything with which the people of Britain, France, Italy and Russia have usually supplied themselves, but cannot now afford men, or materials, or machinery to make, **Work For All**

"It is evident to every thinking man that our industries, farms, shipyards, mines and factories must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever and more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been. What I want

to emphasize is that men and women who devote energy and thought to these things will be serving the country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom just as truly, just as effectively, as the men on the battle-field or in the trenches.

"The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike, will be a great national—a great international—service army, a notable and honored host engaged in the nation's and the world's service and efficient friends and saviors of freemen everywhere. Hundreds of thousands of men otherwise liable for military service will, of right and necessity, be excused and assigned to fundamental and sustaining work in the fields, factories and mines and be as much a part of the great patriotic forces of the nation as the men under fire.

Farmers' Great Opportunity

"I take the liberty, therefore, of addressing this word to farmers. The supreme need of our nation and of the nations with whom we are co-operating is abundant supplies, especially of food-stuffs. The importance of the latter this year is superlative.

"Without abundant food, alike for the armies and the peoples now at war, the whole great enterprise on which we have embarked will fall down. The world's food reserves are low.

"Not only during the present emergency, but for some time after peace has been declared, both our people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely upon the American harvest. Upon the farmers of America, therefore, in large measure, rests the fate of the war and the fate of nations. May not the nation count on them to omit no step to increase the production of the land, or to bring about the most effectual co-operation in the sale and distribution of their products?"

"Time is short and it is of most imperative importance that everything possible shall be done immediately to make sure of a large harvest. I call upon young men and old alike and able-bodied boys to accept and act upon this duty—to turn in hosts to the farms and make certain that no pains, no labor, shall be lacking in this great matter.

"Particularly, I appeal to the farmers in the South to plant abundant food-stuffs, besides cotton. They can show their patriotism no better and in no more convincing way than by resisting the great temptation of the present price of cotton and helping upon a great scale to feed the nation and the peoples everywhere who are fighting for our liberties. The variety of their crops will be the visible measure of their comprehension of their national duty.

All Governments to Assist

"The Government of the United States and the Governments of several States stand ready to co-operate to do everything possible to assist farmers in securing an adequate supply of seed, an adequate force of laborers for harvest-time and means for expediting shipments of fertilizers and farm-machinery, besides the crops themselves. The course of trade shall be as unhampered as possible and there shall be no unwarranted manipulation of the nation's food-supply by those who handle it on its way to the consumer.

"This is our opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of a great democracy and we shall not fall short of it. This let me say to middlemen of every sort, whether they are handling our food-stuffs, raw materials of manufacture, or products of our mills and factories:

"The eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal service, efficient and disinterested. The country expects you, as it expects all others, to forego unusual profits, to organize to expedite the shipment of supplies of every kind, but especially food, with an eye to the service you are rendering and in the spirit of those who enlist in the ranks for their people, not for themselves. I shall confidently

expect you to deserve and win the confidence of the people of every sort and station."

"To the men who run the railways of the country, whether they are managers or employees, let me say that the railways are the arteries of the nation's life and upon them rests the immense responsibility of seeing that these arteries suffer no obstruction of any kind and no inefficiency or slackened power.

'Small Profits; Quick Service'

"To the merchant, let me suggest the motto: 'Small profits and quick service' and to the ship-builder the thought that the life of the war depends on him. Food and war-supplies must be carried over the sea, no matter how many ships are sunk and the places of those sunk must be supplied immediately.

"To the miner, let me say that he stands where the farmer does: the work of the world waits on him and, if he slackens, or falls, armies and statesmen will be helpless. He also is enlisted in the great service of the army.

"The manufacturer need not be told, I hope, that the nation looks to him to speed and perfect every process. I want only to remind his employees that their service is absolutely indispensable and is counted on by every man loving his country and liberties.

"Let me suggest also that everyone who creates and cultivates a garden helps greatly to solve the problem of feeding the nations and every housewife who practises strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those serving the nation. This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty of being careful and provident in their expenditure, as a public duty and as a dictate of patriotism which none can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring.

"In the hope that this statement at the needs of the nation and the world, in this hour of supreme crisis, may stimulate those to whom it comes and remind all who need a reminder of their solemn duties at a time such as the world has never seen before, I beg all editors and publishers everywhere to give as prominent publication and wide circulation as possible to this appeal and venture to suggest also to all advertising agencies that they would perhaps render very substantial and timely service to the country if they would give it widespread repetition and that clergymen will think it a not unworthy or inappropriate subject for comment in a homily from their pulpits.

"The supreme test of the nation has come! We must all speak, act and serve together!"

TWO STEAMERS SUNK THRO' CANTON FLOODS

Waters Rising Rapidly But City Reported In No Danger At Present

Reuters' Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, April 16.—The flood reports from the East and West Rivers are as follows: At Yingtak, the North River has flooded the streets, which are passable by junks. At Sheldung, on the East River, the water is over two feet deep over the fields and is destroying the rice seedlings.

On the Hongkong-Tusang run, the s.s. Shulhing and, on the Sainam-Wuchow run, the s.s. Hosai have been sunk, because of the swift currents and the fact that they were overloaded. The waters around Canton are rising, but, at present, there is no danger of floods.

MILLION TAEIS LOSS IN LATEST NANKING BLAZE

More than Tls. 1,000,000 worth of damage was done by the fire that destroyed the Nanking Chamber of Commerce on Li-fu-yang last Sunday. Government bonds, revenue stamps, cash deposits in disputed civil cases which have been submitted to the chamber for arbitration and money, the property of the Tung Wai Native Bank, organized by the president of the Chamber, Soo Shi-tai, which transacts business on the premises, and other money entrusted to the chamber by creditors, were burned.

The conflagration destroyed the entire building which contained about a hundred rooms. It broke out at 5 o'clock in the morning, when all the inmates were sound asleep. No-one has been able to discover the cause. The Nanking brigade has been kept busy since the beginning of the year, fighting costly fires, the one at the Vice-President's yamen, a fortnight ago, involving a loss now estimated at Tls. 2,500,000, being the largest.

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HOUSES FOR SALE:

Tls. 23,000: Modern residence, corner house, situated in the French Concession. Seven Rooms. Tennis lawn.

Tls. 22,000: Newly-constructed residence. Modern plumbing, corner property, Seven Rooms. Tiled Kitchens and Baths.

Tls. 18,000: Seven rooms, brick residence. Hot and cold water. Near the French Park.

Tls. 17,000: Seven-rooms, newly constructed house, on two and a half mow of land. In the International Settlement Garage.

Tls. 16,500: Five-roomed, detached house, modern plumbing, hot and cold water, just being completed.

LAND FOR SALE

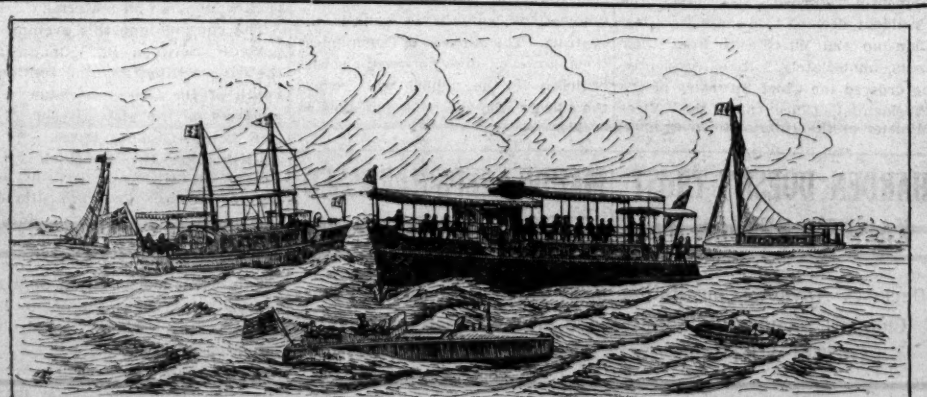
On Yu Yuen Road: Two lots each containing about four mow. North side of road.

On Avenue Joffre: A large plot of land, situated in best part of Avenue.

On Rue Corneille: From one to six mow. This is one of the finest residential streets in the City.

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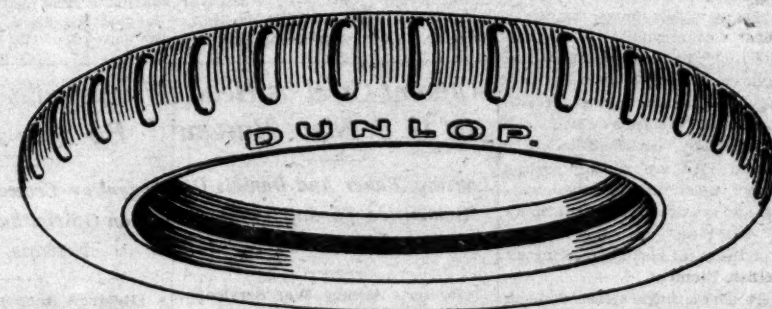
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WOMAN'S CLUB HEARS FINE MUSIC PROGRAM

Flag-Raising And Many Booths To Be Features At Garden Fete June 2

They were very happy members who came away from the meeting room of the American Woman's Club, at the Palace Hotel, yesterday afternoon, for they had spent a couple of hours at one of the most ambitious and certainly one of the best musical gatherings the organization has yet arranged. The advertised program had served to attract a full attendance and the rendering of the various items was of such a high order that the ladies even forgot the tragedy resulting from the announcement that there would be no tea this time not being given all the publicity that was intended.

It was such a long program that encores, though well-deserved, could hardly be insisted upon, but two at least there had to be—for Mrs. Isaman and Mrs. Morse. The former responded with "Dearest," by Sidney Homer and Mrs. Morse repeated the violin solo "Pickaninies."

The big feature of the program was Arthur Whiting's Song Cycle, "Floriana," by Mrs. J. J. Connell. Mrs. F. Ashley, Mr. E. G. Neff and Mr. J. A. T. Thomas. All were in splendid voice and though, from the length of the piece, it must have been a most tiring effort, there was no faltering throughout and the applause marking the conclusion of each part was no more generous than was deserved.

The full program follows:
Calman. Prairie Sketches:
"Dawn"
"Tucans"
"A Legend of the Plains"
"Whispers of the Night"
Mrs. S. TAYLOR.
Macfaden. "Love is the Wind"
Sprosa. "Yesterday and Today"
Sans Souci. "Where Blossoms Grow"
Mrs. W. G. ISENMAN.
Negro Melody, arranged by Maude Powell.
Cecil Burleigh. "Pickaninies" (Violin Solo)
Mrs. G. S. MORSE.
MI. M. JANSEN, Accompanist.
Arthur Whiting's Song Cycle, "Floriana"
Mrs. J. J. Connell, Soprano
Mrs. F. Ashley, Contralto
Mr. E. G. Neff, Tenor
Mr. J. A. T. Thomas, Baritone
Mrs. W. L. Darnall, Accompanist.

It was announced that the next meeting would be a fortnight from yesterday and that the program would be arranged by the Literary Department. Another reminder was also given of the garden fete in aid of war relief funds, in connection with which, the committee of three, the chairman of the Social and Courtship committees of the club and the President, elected last month by the club to make preliminary plans, reported that the executive board had approved of Saturday afternoon and evening, June 2, as the time.

The generous offer by Dr. and Mrs. Fearn of their beautiful grounds for the fete has already been accepted by the club. The booths or departments so far suggested are three typically American ones—representative of the Eastern, Southern and Western sections of the homeland, thought being that the Eastern and Western could well include the Northern.

There will also be tea, ice-cream, candy, book and bag booths, with other attractions, folk dances by children, statue posing and music. The afternoon will be especially given over to children, with a flag-raising ceremony, a fish pond and grab-bag, besides the children's dances.

The programs will be real souvenirs, worth keeping or sending to friends. The plan is to ask certain members to take the chairmanship of the various committees and booths and they, in turn, will select the members of their committees, so that all club members will be on committees. Every member of the club is asked to make one or more bags—wing, shopping, laundry, etc., for the bag booth.

Several members have consented to serve as chairmen and it is hoped in a few days to announce the complete list of chairmen and committee members.

Conference Of Tutchuns To Vote For War On Germany

Situation in Peking, Badly Muddled Last Week, Seems To Be Rapidly Clarifying

(Peking Gazette)
(The following from the Peking Gazette of last Friday indicates either that the situation with regard to the War Conference of the Tutchuns, which is to meet next Friday, is undergoing rapid changes, or else that there is a vast amount of misinformation circulating in what are ordinarily accounted well-informed circles. Our own Peking correspondent in his dispatch of Monday night was very certain that both Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang and General Chang Hsun are for war on Germany. If our correspondent's information is correct, and we believe that it is, the coming conference will vote practically as a unit for war.)

Peking, April 13.—Like the proverbial old woman who lives in a shoe, the Government—confounded by multitudinous counsel—does not seem to know how to solve the international problem or rather the problem of war. Endeavoring to place the responsibility on a body of men not directly connected with the Cabinet the so-called Commission on Diplomatic Affairs has been formed to discuss the question whether China should join America or the Entente Allies or do nothing at all beyond severing diplomatic relations with Germany. Either due to the unwillingness of the Commission to take the full responsibility or the fear that the members of the Commission do not command sufficient respect from the provinces, the Premier, taking the advice of General Nieh Shih-chung, who up till his arrival in Peking was strongly opposed to war, decided to call a special military conference of the provincial military authorities (Tutchuns) in Peking. The idea is that the only opponents of the war proposal who are capable of materially obstructing the plans of the Central Government are the military Tutchuns, and once their support is gained neither Parliament nor the merchants or Chambers of Commerce can prevent the Government from carrying out its war policy.

Reasons For the Conference
The exact reasons for the convocation of the conference are not known. Several are advanced as probable. First, the Commission on Diplomatic Affairs, whose sole business is to settle the question of war, is itself hopelessly divided. This is not surprising in view of the divergent elements which compose the said commission. While the majority of its members are known to be in favor of declaring war on Germany and Austria, it is most unlikely they will be willing to shoulder the responsibility until the minority is won over to their support. The Cabinet seems to be sitting tight and waiting for the recommendation of the Commission. Hence the necessity of having a conference of powerful leaders to back up and galvanize the Commission. Secondly, it is necessary to win over the opposition of some of the provincial authorities before taking the final step towards war. Past experience shows that once an opponent against war comes up to Peking he becomes a speedy convert and a war enthusiast. Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang is a case in point. General Nieh Shih-chung is another. The belief of the Premier seems to be that if it is possible to urge all of these opponents to come to Peking on a short visit they could be converted either by suasion or merely by "face." Here another important point must be considered. In the case of Feng Kuo-chang, he promptly became a war-enthusiast but no sooner had he set foot back at Nanking than he wired to Peking

again strongly opposing China's entry into the war. Now the question is, can such a temporary conversion be relied upon for permanent support. The theory is that it is for this very reason that the special military conference should be called. . . . The aim of the opposition of the Vice-President is not definitely known. Perhaps it is for the purpose of pleasing the merchants of Kiangsu, who are the strongest opponents of the war policy, that he has publicly deserted the Central Government and again joined the ranks of the pacifists. It may be for the purpose of showing the Central Government (Premier Tuan?) his real power by changing sides so often. It is also possible that the present attitude of the Vice-President is the result of his desire to shirk the responsibility, laid on his shoulders by critics, who say that but for his arrival in Peking Germany might have remained a friendly nation with China up till this day. Be that as it may, the attitude of the Vice-President, so far as the war is concerned, is opposed to the Central Government, and so long as his opposition exists it will be dangerous for Premier Tuan to take any action. The only solution is to isolate the Vice-President, so to say, from the provinces. If the Tutchuns should fall in with the Central Government, the Vice-President will be the last man to offer opposition. Hence the special conference.

Attitude of Provincial Authorities
If the last named theory is to be accepted as correct then it must be assumed that the Government is fairly sure of the support of the Tutchuns and Governors. It would be disastrous if the majority of them should show opposition at the conference. This is not difficult to ascertain. From what has appeared in newspapers and semi-official reports the following list is fairly correct so far as is known generally.

Extreme opponents:—Feng Kuo-chang (Kiangsu), Chang Hsun (Anhui), Tiao Kun, Tien Chung-yu (Hunan) and Nieh Shih-chung (Anhui). The last named has been converted since his visit to Peking, so it is reported, while Tien Chung-yu never insists on his own views.

Extreme supporters:—Chu Chia-pao (Chihli), Shang Teh-chuan, Feng Yu-hsiang, Meng En-yuan (Kilin), Pih Kuei-fan (Heilungkiang), Chang Hual-chih (Shantung), Sun Fa-shu (Shansi), Chen Shu-fan (Shensi), Li Ken-yuan (Shensi), Shang Kuang-chien (Kansu), Yang Shan-teh (Chekiang), Lu Yung-hsiang, Chen Ping-chun (now Kwangtung), Liu Hsien-shih (Kweichow), Liu Cheng-en, Li Shun (Kiangsi), and Li Hou-chi (Fukien). To these must be added Wang Chan-yuan, the powerful Tutchun of Hupeh, who is now an advocate of war. Advocates of diplomatic rupture but opponents of war.—Lo Pei-kin (Szechuen), and Tang Chi-yao (Yunnan).

Neutrals:—Tan Yen-kai (Hunan), Chang Yen-hsing (Suiyuan), Chang Tso-lin (Fengtien), Yen Hsi-shan (Shansi) and Yin Cheng-hsien. It will be seen from the above that although two of the most powerful Tutchuns are opponents of the war policy, the war advocates will certainly be dominant numerically at the conference. It is safe to say therefore that the Government has good reasons to be confident of success if the Tutchuns could be urged to come to Peking. According to the Chung Hua Hsin Pao General Chang Hsun will start for Peking in two or three days, Tutchun Chai Ti of Honan, on the 15th

inst. and Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi had already headed for the capital yesterday. Others are said to have also informed the Government of their departure. A few who are unable to come on account of long distance have appointed representatives to sit for them. If so, then the earliest possible date for the opening of the conference would be the 18th or 20th inst. The question that is attracting much attention is whether Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang will again come to attend the meeting.

Say Conference Has Been Postponed For a Week

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Peking, April 16.—Chinese circles are exasperated at the news of the detention of Dr. Yen, the Chinese Minister at Berlin. The Dutch Minister has made a communication to the Walchiaopu, indicating that Dr. Yen and the staff of the Chinese Legation will not be allowed to leave Germany, pending assurances of the safe return of Admiral von Hintze, including extension of the period of safe-conduct of the passports issued to some members of his staff by the Entente, which at present are only good for two months.

Lu Yung-ling left Peking, yesterday, on a visit to the Taishan Hills in Shantung. He will return to Peking to participate in the Military Conference. A number of Military Governors have already arrived to attend the conference, but, owing to the delay in the arrival of others, the conference has been postponed till next week.

Is Fighting Germany As He Fought British Declares Gen. Smuts

'Freedom and Liberty,' His Motto; Kaiser Will Feel Action Of America

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 12 (delayed in transmission).—Speaking on the occasion of receiving the freedom of the City of Edinburgh, General Smuts, following Sir Robert Borden, referred to the solidarity of the Union of South Africa. He declared that he was fighting today for the same cause for which he fought against Britain fifteen years ago, namely, for freedom and liberty.

Wise British counsels in the treatment of the political situation in South Africa since the Boer war have now seen the fact of their former enemies fighting in a common cause with the United Kingdom. That result had been brought about by the reversion of the old ideal of liberty, which had been the guiding principle of British history.

General Smuts proceeded to point out that the present issue was whether or not nations are going to be terrorized by German militarism. He eulogized President Wilson's message to Congress and said that the action of the United States would have an enormous moral effect, which nowhere would be greater than in Germany. The Maharajah of Bikanir, who followed, was greeted with loud cheers. He referred to the great part Scotsmen have played in the East and other parts of the Dominions. He said that all the countries of the Empire are of one mind in their resolve to prosecute the war with all the energy and determination at their command, for the freedom of the world and the right of nations to live their own lives and for the overthrow of militarism and aggression.

He took the opportunity to acknowledge the patient handling of problems connected with the Empire by the Prime Minister and Ministers from the overseas Dominions. Whatever political and economic decisions might be arrived at by the present Imperial gathering, he was convinced that one result would be permanent strengthening of the ties binding the various parts of the Empire together, strong and enduring as they had proved themselves to be during the past three years.

RUSSIANS OF TOKIO DONATE LARGE SUM

Memorable Meeting of Free Slav Citizens Held at Imperial Hotel

TELEGRAM TO RODZIANKO

'War Must Be Prosecuted To Victorious Conclusion' Urges Message

Tokio, April 12.—The ball room of the Imperial Hotel on Tuesday evening, April 10, was the scene of an event which deserves to rank as historic, first real meeting of free Russian citizens ever held in Japan, if previous for smaller gathering in Yokohama on April 3 he excepted. The special objects of Tuesday's function were to settle the question of re-issuing a monetary donation to the new Provisional Government and to discuss proposals for commemorating the Russian Revolution.

The concrete result under of the first head was an immediate subscription of a substantial sum, 1,925 yen and 2,800 roubles, or more than six thousand roubles in all, which will promptly be forwarded to Mr. Rodzianko, President of the State Duma and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Duma, to be applied to the needs of the Provisional Government, under the second head, the meeting appointed a committee of five to organize a special meeting at which suggestions and proposals for some specific method of commemorating the triumph of freedom's cause in Russia will be thoroughly discussed and in all probability a decision reached. The telegram which was drafted on Tuesday evening for transmission to Rodzianko may be translated as follows:—

Must Down External Foe
Petrograd: Rodzianko meeting of Russian citizens of colonies of Yokohama and Tokio warmly welcome you, the first Russian citizen, steadfast fighter for right, truth, and fraternity, and begs you to convey our respectful greetings (lit. lowly-bow) to the elected of the people. While living through the present moment far from a native-land we are sure that freedom of the people is possible only after complete victory over external foe, i.e., on condition of obligatory prosecution of war to victorious conclusion. Only on this condition will conquered liberty of native land be consolidated. In placing at your disposal small mine emanating from heart we beg to apply it to the need which Provisional Government deems most suitable to moment.

A rough estimate there must have been some fifty Russian citizens present at Tuesday's meeting—probably the largest assemblage of

Russian citizens ever seen in Japan since the country was thrown open to foreign intercourse. These figures would undoubtedly have been considerably larger but for the circumstance that a provision of Japanese law forbids women and children to attend political gatherings, while, too, a number of Russian residents in other parts of Japan were unable personally to respond to the invitation.

There was an animated discussion in which Messrs. Spector, Shchekin, Yaffe, Samsorovitch, Polesner, Professor Todorovitch, Captain Schalev, and a Lettish gentleman present, among others, took part. Professor Todorovitch pointed out that the major portion of the cost of bringing back Russian emigrants was entailed by the journey from America here; the expense of the trip hence to Vladivostok was comparatively insignificant, and could easily be defrayed locally as the necessity arose. He supported Colonel Yakhontov's view that the money raised here had better be remitted to Petrograd for a specific purpose. This opinion was strongly shared by Mr. Yaffe and the Lettish speaker who said that when a house as burning your immediate duty was to extinguish the flames. He spoke as one who had had personal experience of the German yoke. Captain Schalev also spoke warmly in support of the proposal that money should be remitted to carry on the war; which Mr. Yaffe suggested that the money should be sent to President Rodzianko for the needs of the moment. Colonel Yakhontov, in order to remove mis-

apprehension of his meaning, said the meeting wished to express its sentiments. The sole method by which Russia could preserve her freedom was by victory. His idea was that they should emphasize their conviction that without victory there would be no freedom.

Urges Victorious Conclusion
After further discussion the meeting resolved to remit money accompanied by a telegram addressed to Rodzianko, in which stress should be laid upon the necessity of carrying the war to a victorious conclusion, and after some further debate the meeting decided in favor of all the signatures being included in the text of the message.

While the telegram was being drafted by Colonel Yakhontov and Mr. Yaffe, the Russian Consul, Mr. Wilin, and Mr. Samesonovitch were appointed by the meeting to take up a subscription the result of which was subsequently announced to be 1,925 yen and 2,800 roubles. During the discussion on the original draft of the telegram Professor Todorovitch proposed to amend the text by omitting the words "first Russian citizen," as applicable to Rodzianko, on the ground that there was now equality of citizenship in Russia; also that the expression "respectful greetings to the elected of the people" should be changed, because among the elected of the people were several to whom nobody present would offer his hand, Markov the Second, for example. The meeting, however, rejected both proposed amendments. The telegram was finally passed in the form printed above.

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Court of Consuls

Policeman Griffin Loses Suit

Before the Court of Consuls, Messrs. D. Siffert (Belgian and Senior Consul-General), Sir E. D. H. Fraser, K.C.M.G. (British), and T. Raaschou (Danish), the claim of a policeman, John Griffin, against the Shanghai Municipal Council was heard yesterday. Mr. A. P. Blunt acted as Secretary to the Court.

Mr. J. W. Rice appeared for plaintiff and Mr. D. McNeill for defendants. The decision went against the plaintiff who had brought the action because of reduction in rank.

Claim.
1.—The plaintiff is a resident of the International Settlement of Shanghai, and a British subject.

2.—Heretofore, to wit, on the 24th day of December, 1910, the plaintiff entered the employ of the defendant as a member of the Police Force and by an agreement in writing made on or about the date aforesaid by and between the plaintiff and the defendant, under Paragraph 2 thereof, it was agreed as follows:

"The Employee is to undertake the duties of Police Constable or any other duties of an equal or higher class that may from time to time be assigned to him."

3.—The plaintiff has remained continuously since the 24th day of December, 1910 aforesaid in the defendant's service as a member of the Shanghai Municipal Police, and was promoted on January 1, 1916, to the rank of Sergeant.

4.—By an agreement in writing dated November 29, 1916, and made between plaintiff and defendant, the plaintiff agreed to continue in defendant's service for a further period of three years from December 24, 1916, and by Paragraph 2 of said Agreement it was stipulated as follows:

"The Employee shall undertake the duties of Sergeant in the Police Department or any other duties in that Department of an equal or higher class that may from time to time be assigned to him."

5.—By said Agreement dated November 29, 1916, it was further stipulated in Paragraph 6 thereof, as follows:

"The Council shall pay the Employee a salary at the rate of not less than Taels One Hundred and Ten (Tls. 110) Shanghai Sycee per mensem payable monthly on the last day of each calendar month but under deduction in the case of every monthly payment of five per cent thereof being the Employee's contribution to the Superannuation Fund under the Rules governing the same which Rules together with other Instructions Rules and Conditions are hereinafter in Paragraph Five referred to. The Council shall so provide the Employee with medical attendance free of charge."

6.—By an Order dated February 19, 1917, made and issued by the defendant the defendant has wrongfully reduced the plaintiff as from February 5, 1917, from the rank and class of 3rd Class Sergeant to the rank and class of 1st Class Constable, and has wrongfully reduced the plaintiff's pay as from February 5, 1917, from Tls. 110 to Tls. Ninety-Five (Tls. 55) per mensem. The plaintiff avers that said action so done and taken by defendant as aforesaid constitutes a breach of the Agreement existing between the plaintiff and the defendant and dated November 29, 1916.

Wherefore the plaintiff prays: For an Order of Court declaring the said contract dated November 29, 1916, between the plaintiff and the defendant to be breached and broken by the defendant and to be dissolved, and ordering the defendant to pay to the plaintiff compensation and damages as follows:

(A) The full amount standing to the credit of the plaintiff's account in the Superannuation Fund including the Council's contributions and interest thereon to date of payment;

(B) The cost of a Second-Class passage to London;

(C) Loss and damage accruing to plaintiff for loss of employment and breach of contract such as to the

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Council's service as conflict with the express stipulations and covenants contained in the written agreement existing between the parties, or which derogate from the rights and privileges assured and promised to the Plaintiff by said Agreement, are void and of no effect; and the Plaintiff says that the Rule quoted by the Defendant in said Paragraph Three of its Answer does so conflict with and derogate from the covenants and rights stipulated and promised in his said Written Agreement.

(D) For costs of suit:
(E) For such other further or different relief as to the Court may seem meet in the premises.

Answer.
The answer of the Defendants to the Petition of the Plaintiff shows as follows:

1.—The Defendants admit paragraphs 1 to 5 of the Petition.

2.—With regard to paragraph 6 of the Petition the Defendants admit that the plaintiff's rank and pay were reduced as therein alleged, but not that such reduction was wrongful or constituted a breach of the Agreement of November 29, 1916 referred to in the Petition.

3.—By Clause 5 of the said Agreement the Plaintiff accepted and agreed to be bound by such Instructions, Rules as to duties of Employees, and Conditions of joining and continuing in the Council's service as were in force at the date thereof. The Instructions, Rules and Conditions in force on the said November 29, 1916 including the following Rule, namely:—

"Police Officers who misconduct themselves or are found to be inattentive or negligent in the performance of their duty render themselves liable to be reduced in rank or class and to forfeit their claim to promotion," and the Defendants say that in the months of January and February, 1917 the Plaintiff was guilty of misconduct, namely:—"Drunkenness," and in consequence of such misconduct was properly reduced in rank and thereupon became entitled to a lower rate of pay than the rate mentioned in the said Agreement.

4.—The Defendants further say that the Plaintiff has continued in their service in the rank of a first class constable from February 19 up to the present time and has accepted the pay of a first class constable as from such date and by such service and acceptance of pay has waived and discharged such obligations (if any) of the said Agreement of November 29, 1916, as are inconsistent with the employment of the Plaintiff in his present rank and at his present rate of pay.

Reply.
1.—Replying to Paragraph Three of the said Answer the Plaintiff says:

(A) Such Instructions, Rules as to duties of Employees and Conditions of joining and continuing in the

material covenants and terms by the defendant, and said Agreement is in truth and in fact utterly disregarded by the defendant, and the defendant has failed and refused, and still fails and refuses to carry out its obligations under said Agreement; that the plaintiff is at present employed in the Shanghai Municipal Police without an Agreement and for no fixed term; and that the present status of the plaintiff is that of an employee in the defendant's service on a monthly hiring only.

Wherefore the Plaintiff prays as hereinbefore in his Petition set out. Mr. Rice said he did not propose to call any evidence. The facts on which the case was based were evident and in so far as they were not set out in the pleadings they were admitted.

Sir Everard—You admit that the plaintiff was drunk on one occasion?

Mr. Rice—Yes, that is admitted. In answer to Mr. McNeill, Mr. Rice said he was also willing to admit that the book entitled the "Police Guide and Regulations" was fully explained to plaintiff when he came to Shanghai. Continuing, plaintiff's counsel said the claim was brought under his client's written agreement, by which he was to serve as sergeant at a monthly salary of Tls. 110. The agreement was very explicit. Plaintiff was not to perform duties of a lower grade and he was not to receive any less remuneration; against this it was contended by defendants that by another rule if an employee misconducted himself he rendered himself liable to be reduced in rank. These "Police Regulations" contained a world of regulations of all kinds and it was unreasonable to assume that any rule in the book could override which was the main contract. He did not contend the rule was ridiculous but it had no application in this case. Plaintiff could be reduced to

the lowest rank of Sergeant but not under it. Mr. Rice submitted it was repugnant to the terms of the written agreement that plaintiff should be reduced below sergeant. Sir Everard—Do you mean they ought to have dismissed him? Mr. Rice—They chose not to do so. They could have fined him. Mr. Rice quoted Halsbury, Vol. 7, to the effect that any provision repugnant to a contract must be void. The defendants, he said, were in a position of peculiar responsibility with reference to men they induced to adopt a life in the Far East, and he asked the Court to consider this case in comparison with that of a private employer who brought out a man from home and afterwards reduced his written agreement salary. If such a case were brought before a court here the employer would be laughed out of court and would incur the active criticism of a large proportion of Shanghai's community. It was unthinkable and that was the position in this case. He asked the Court to give judgment for plaintiff and assess the damages.

Mr. McNeill said the young man undoubtedly made the great mistake of getting drunk on duty and was degraded to a lower rank. Since then plaintiff had carried on and, if there was any clause in the agreement which was inconsistent with his getting less pay and serving on a lower rank, he had waived it in his own interests and with the desire to retrieve his position. That, however, was not the case set up by his counsel, who, Mr. McNeill considered, took too low a view of plaintiff's conduct and not the one he would accept. With regard to the point in dispute—an agreement was a two-sided thing. Plaintiff must at least have known that if he came out here and got drunk on duty he would be subject to penalties of some kind. Counsel submitted there was nothing inconsistent with the two clauses referred to by Mr. Rice. Such occurrences were common in all contracts. The agreement was a good agreement and the action of the defendants was entirely in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

Mr. Rice replied shortly and, with regard to the defence of waiver, said it was manifested by the legal proceedings that there was no question of waiver. Defendants were

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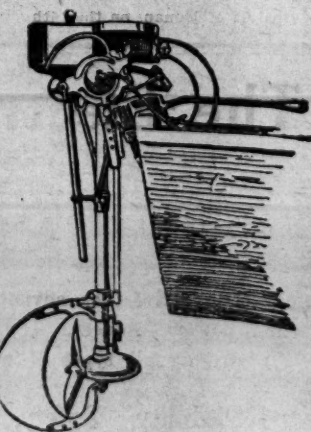
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estopped from setting up waiver because they insisted habitually on the application of the King's Regulations. Sir Everard—You do not go so far as to say plaintiff would have preferred to have been dismissed.

Mr. Rice—I have not asked him and therefore would not like to interpret his mind but I rather think he would.

The Court announced that it found a decision in favor of defendants and would give a written judgment later.

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30,000 BRITISH 'PUBS' MAY CLOSE THEIR DOORS

Brewers and Government Reported In Agreement—Economy Motive For Proposal

Thirty thousand saloons in Great Britain will probably be closed in the next few months, according to The Mail. The measure is proposed as a solution of the difficulty arising from the compulsory restriction of the beer output, and the brewers are said to be in practical agreement with the Government in regard to the remedy.

The closing of the saloons is said to have been suggested by some of the brewers themselves. They contended that there were too many distributing agencies, and that a third of them could be suppressed without inconveniencing the public, while such a step would enable the liquor trade to be conducted more economically. The arrangement seems to be in brief a pooling agreement between the rival brewers which own the public houses. The brewers have been conferring recently with the Home Office, and the recommendations drafted at these conferences will be submitted to a general meeting of brewers.

Chinese Press Reports

Japan's Attitude In Doubt

Peking, April 16.—In connection with the Entente Ministers' Conference about the condition of China four or five Ministers have already been instructed by their home governments and they will take the same attitude as Japan. As Japan's intention will not be known until after the General Election it is generally observed that the question will not be negotiated until after April 20.

Chang Hsun's Position

The Sinwampao reports: General Chang Hsun has wired to the Cabinet that he maintains the view of China joining the Entente Powers without any conditions.

Gen. Feng for War

The Shanghai Nippo reports: Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang has wired to all the provinces clearly in support of declaring war against Germany.

KUROPAKIN ARRESTED

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Petrograd, April 15.—General Alexieff has been definitely appointed Commander-in-Chief. General Kuropatkin, the Governor-General of Turkestan and four other generals have been arrested at Tashkent, by order of the local branch of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, on a charge of provocatively distributing arms to Russians for defence in the event of an attack by natives. General Kuropatkin has telegraphed to the Premier, asking for the command of the Grenadier Guards at the front. The General Congress of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of all parts of Russia has passed a resolution appealing to the democracy to support the Provisional Government as long as it continues to consolidate and develop the gains of the Revolution and does not base its foreign policy on aspirations for territorial expansion.

MAY MERGE LONDON PRESS

By Issuing Single Sheet Many More Journalists Could Enlist

London, March 15.—A shadow fell across the placid path of English journalism today. There is a movement afoot to induce all London newspapers to pool their properties and issue a single sheet, thus releasing the staffs of all but one for active duty at the front. They're trying it on the dog first. When the staffs of the two local papers in the little village of Peterborough appeared before the military tribunal for their regular semi-annual exemption they were informed that the Mayor had decided the two papers should merge into one, and that half of them could go and get measured for khaki.

The proprietors naturally set up on their hind legs and howled. But the ears of a tribunal are deaf, and the publishers have less than a month to think it over. Meanwhile, the movement is spreading to London.

Spain Facing Moral Suicide, Says Paper

Its Interpretation of Tolerating German Humiliation; 'Very Grave Moment'

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Madrid, April 15.—The Journal Liberal, in strong leading articles, says that Spain finds herself at a very grave moment of her history. "If our neutrality is broken, it will be against Germany, which is humiliating us and treating our flag like a rag, which Spain cannot tolerate, without committing moral suicide."

East End Londoners Wreck Peace Meeting

Two Pacifists Badly Maulled; Demonstrators Pass Hat For Discharged Soldiers

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, April 15.—A peace meeting in the East End, today, was wrecked and its flags torn up by indignant crowds, while two of the pacifists were hurled over the railings. The proceedings concluded with a meeting in aid of discharged soldiers and a large sum was realised.

Engineering Society

The Engineering Society of China, meeting at the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, yesterday, listened to a very interesting paper read by Mr. E. T. Forestier, A.M.I.E.S.E., on the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway junction-line, which connects these two tracks outside the Settlement of Shanghai, thereby making, with the exception of the crossing of the Yangtze at Nanking, a continuous rail connection between Hangchow and Mukden.

At present, there is a large freight traffic coming down the Tsingtang River, which is landed at Zah-kou, the terminus of the Hangchow end of the line, from where it is taken by rail to Kon-Zen-Chiao, situated at the end of a branch line from Hangchow. Here, it is again unloaded and taken by boats to Markham Road, the goods depot of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

The junction line now makes it possible to carry this freight direct from Hangchow to Markham Road. The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, running into the Shanghai-Nanking Railway's terminus, has necessitated a considerable amount of work there in the way of additional platform accommodation, new godowns and more elaborate signalling arrangements, besides a new dock over 900 ft. long.

After giving some details regarding the earthwork necessary for the banks, which, however, he said, is of no special engineering interest, Mr. Forestier described the method of constructing the culverts and gave details of various bridges, which were all designed in detail at the head office in Shanghai. Special mention was made of the re-inforced concrete bunding along the Soochow Creek, at Jesseld Road, which forms the slopes leading up to the level crossing at the 145 ft. span bridge.

Mr. Forestier then told of the plate-laying and explained the effect that the bad weather had on the rate of progress on the sections north and south of the Soochow Creek, due to the difference in the soil. Some costs of the various works were given, as well as unit prices paid for material and labor and the paper was accompanied with drawings and photographs.

SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

Athletic Meets Saturday To Pick China's Olympic Team

South China Group Ahead Chosen Will Arrive Next Tuesday; A Wonderful Cyclist

A dozen schools from Nanking, Soochow, Ningpo, Amoy and Shanghai will participate on the Shanghai Baptist College grounds next Saturday in the annual meet of the Inter-collegiate Athletic Association, which will also qualify candidates for East China for the Third Far Eastern Olympic Games to be held in Tokyo, Japan, May 8-12. Nanyang and St. John's men are again the best bets of the meet. It is believed that students from these institutes will form the bulk of the delegation from this part of China.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the event by the Baptist College administration to accommodate the visiting deputations for the day under the direction of Mr. Rex R. Reeder.

The South China team, 40 strong, which will make the trip to Japan with Shanghai's picked men, is expected to arrive here next Tuesday. The team will consist of 30 athletes who will represent the rainbow-colored flag in football and volleyball and six swimmers and four track men. Among the latter is a phenomenal cyclist from Hongkong, named C. Chau, a Chinese boy born in South Africa, who had to ride 40 miles between school and home every day. Habitual practice has made him a wonderful rider. At the trials in Hongkong, he covered 15 miles in 51 minutes and 5 seconds, which is only a few seconds more than the record of the Far Eastern Games now held by the Japanese, M. Fujiwara, who did the same feat in 50 minutes and 13 seconds.

Practice games will be staged here, between local aspirants in football and volleyball and the South-erners, to keep them in good shape.

Mr. J. H. Crocker, director of the China branch for the meet in the Nippon capital, expressed his disappointment with the non-members and former members of educational institutes when interviewed yesterday. In his opinion, Chinese seem to regard athletic sports as an exclusive affair of schools and colleges. As soon as they leave their studies, they take no further interest in sports. Although the management took particular pains to advertise and prepare for the entries of athletes who do not belong to any school, not a single application from that source has been filed with the director.

"One boy cleared the bar at 5 feet and 5 inches at school," said Mr. Crocker, "but when he got through school and went into the employ of a foreign bank in Shanghai, he wouldn't jump at all. The result is, when we needed him, he was of no use."

About 55 representatives from South and East China will sail from Shanghai, April 26, on the Kasuga Maru for Kobe, where they will debark and go to Tokyo by rail. On the same day, the Northerners will leave Peking for their destination through Korea, arriving at the same time as the Shanghai competitors.

Recreation Ground, opposite the Golf Club, at 3 p.m.

The Light Horse, Artillery, Maxims, Engineers and Maritime Company will parade under orders of their Unit Commanders.

Dress.—Drill Order with Caps.

No. 23.—Inspection Parade. The inspection Parade will take place on Saturday, April 28. Details will be issued later.

No. 24.—Church Parade. The Annual Church Parade will take place on Sunday, April 29, 1917.

Fall in on the Ewo Foreshore at 10.30 a.m. in quarter column by the right facing north.

Parties will be formed to attend Trinity Cathedral, St. Joseph's Cathedral and Union Church.

Dress.—Church Parade Order with helmets. (See Section VI Corps regulations).

Tennis

Baptist College Defeats Hangchow

On Monday a tennis team from Hangchow Presbyterian College played a tournament against a team representing the Shanghai Baptist College, on the latter's grounds. The Hangchow team were decisively beaten, only having one set to their credit in the whole tournament. The Shanghai men played a strong game throughout, and will probably make a good showing at the coming Inter-collegiate Tennis Championship Games. Scores were as follows:—

Singles:—

Won by Shanghai, 6-2, 6-3.

" " " 6-0, 6-0.

" " " 6-2, 6-3.

" " " 6-2, 4-6, 6-4.

Doubles:—

Won by Shanghai, 6-1, 6-1, 6-1.

Players:—

For Shanghai.—Percy Chu, Tong Chen-lang, Dan Dzen-yul.

For Hangchow.—Kwong Koh-ping, Dzen Dzung-hsia, Tsang Tung-en.

"WHY AM I ILL?"

AND
WHAT IS
THE
CAUSE?



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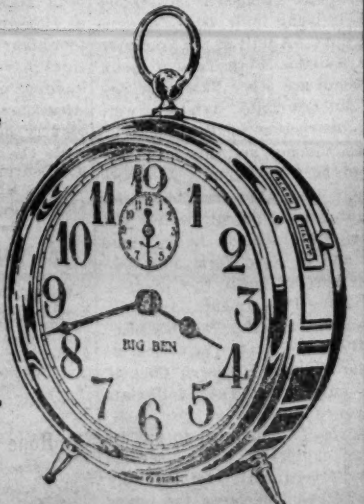
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WEATHER

The depression will reach Northern
and Central China. Rain and fog
on the Lower Yangtze. Cyclonic
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Saddles.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 18, 1917

That New American Army

AMERICAN military experts to whom falls the task of creating and whipping into shape the huge American army, which is now to be formed, will turn naturally to the great universities and colleges of the country for their young line officers and non-coms. It becomes of interest therefore to ascertain the number of these young men now available and to glance at what they have been doing in a military sense by way of preparedness for the time when their country should call upon them for war services.

There are approximately 1,500,000 of them, ranging in age from 18 to 24 years, in the universities, colleges and military academies of the United States. About 400,000 of these are between 21 and 24 years old. In addition, there are something over 50,000 graduates of military academies and a like number or more of men, still of serviceable age, who took military courses at their universities.

Since the present great war broke out in Europe the attention of a large proportion of the students of practically every university in America has in more or less degree been focussed on military matters, with special reference to the eventuality of their own country being drawn into the conflict. We have space here for a brief review of what has been and is being accomplished towards fitting the students of some of the leading universities for efficient service in case of war but it should be borne in mind that what is here told of the preparations at Yale, Harvard and Columbia applies to a considerable extent to practically all the higher institutions of learning.

The contribution of Yale University to national preparedness for war is an achievement of which the alumni may well be proud. The facts are set forth in the Yale Alumni Weekly. A visitor to the Field will see an armory nearing completion. This building, which will include stables, has already cost \$80,000 subscribed by graduates. At Yale a unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps has been organized to fit into the War Department's plan of training officers for the artillery arm. Two hundred and sixty volunteers, all that can be accepted, are being drilled and instructed by a regular army officer detailed for the purpose. A downtown training hall, fully furnished and equipped as an artillery school, is being built back of the gymnasium. A unit of the Volunteer Patrol Aviation Corps and a motor boat patrol are other Yale activities. Ten undergraduate aviators were taking instruction at Governors Island last summer, and this year there were to be twenty-four. A month ago there were 130 candidates for the motor boat patrol, which was to learn its duties on Long Island Sound and in New York and New London harbors under the direction of the Navy Department. Auxiliary organizations are the Yale Research Committee, which is to co-operate with the National Research Council, and a unit of the Inter-collegiate Intelligence Bureau.

Yale also had planned to put its scientific equipment at the service of the Government. Immediately upon war being declared the upper classmen, who have been learning artillery drill and tactics, were to

go to the officers' training school at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Under classmen would be accepted as volunteers for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and they were to form a new battalion to receive instruction at Yale Field. Graduates of recent years were to be invited to join. In other words, Yale had planned to quickly get on a war basis and turn itself into a great training camp. The aviation unit and motor boat patrol were to be strengthened, and Yale graduates who had served as militia officers or been at the front in Europe would be drafted as drill masters. Thus Yale.

At Harvard 1,100 men had enrolled in the department of military science and tactics last Autumn. The work makes this by no means what the collegian calls a "snap course." Each man must put in five hours of drill and four of instruction every week. In spite of this, the course has the biggest membership of any in the university.

The object of the university authorities was to train men for more than to handle a rifle or, perhaps, a hand-grenade. They wished to turn out officers. President Lowell said in an address to "rookies": "On you, as officers, will depend the lives of other men, and it is the duty of every man to become as expert as possible, for history is strewn thick with the blunders of commanding officers."

In addition to their work during the academic year the cadets were to put in ten weeks in some camp to be designated by the War Department.

The soldiering in Cambridge is real. Every man is subject to military discipline. "Cuts" are few and far between. Nobody is permitted to take the theoretical training without the drill. Each cadet has to take a pledge of fidelity.

Two commissioned and three non-commissioned officers were assigned by the War Department to instruct the students and this was later raised to three commissioned and eleven non-commissioned men.

The drill squads began by using the old Krag-Jorgensen rifles but requisition was made for a supply of the new Springfields now used in the regular army. Also there is a machine-gun battery under training. The plan was to extend the work to field artillery and fortress guns.

Each man is assigned to company command for a month. The boy who is working his way through college thus finds himself issuing orders to the young man who lives on the "gold coast."

It was intended to utilize several of the graduate departments as adjuncts of the War Department at Washington in the event of a conflict. Another project under way was the creation of a medical unit at the medical school with its magnificent equipment. Similar activities were contemplated for the various schools, such as the school for engineering, the Lawrence Scientific School and other graduate departments of the university.

Columbia University's complete plans for preparedness show the resources have been organized into eight corps, which were to be placed at the service of the government in the event of war.

The divisions are a staff corps, a medical corps, a legal corps, a technical corps, an economic and social service corps, a home instruction corps, a language corps, and a military training corps. A personal index was taken of the university body, including the alumni, to find how each person may serve the country best. Cards were mailed to 36,000 graduates, 13,500 students and 1,100 officers, and a return slip gives the recipient the opportunity to add members of his family who may wish to participate. The technical corps already was co-operating with the Navy and the National Research Council.

At Princeton, President Wilson's old university, the organization has been along the lines put into effect at Harvard, and it is at least as thorough. Preparations along similar lines have been under way at a hundred or more other leading institutions, and if the rest of the country only manages to keep up with the University men, America will surpass the world by the speed with which she forms, equips and trains her new army.

An Oklahoma Danger Zone

From the Pateau News
This is to notify all bill collectors that a danger zone is hereby proclaimed on all streets that our ingress and egress faces, and any collector coming within fifty feet does so at his own risk. We don't want to appear ruthless in this matter, but this is a military necessity.

Bone Dry Law in Kansas

From the Russell Reformer
For sale cheap—Two stacks hay, bone dry; 1-horse wagon, bone-dry; one large ice box, bone-dry. We are going to Missouri. Hilder and Peterson, Russell, Kans.

Incident of China-Japan War Bears on the Seubert Case

The following historical note by Mr. T. R. Jernigan, sometime American Consul-General at Shanghai, will be read with interest by students of the law of nations. This, it should be stated, was written some days ago (it appeared in the Peking Gazette April 13) but the points made in it apply with considerable force to the proceedings of the Dutch Consulate here in connection with the Seubert hearing, last week:

By T. R. Jernigan

When war was declared between China and Japan, the American Government, at the request of Japan and with the approval of China, consented to undertake the protection of Japanese interest in China and, under a similar arrangement, the protection of Chinese interests in Japan. In accordance therewith, American diplomatic and consular officials in China and Japan were instructed by their Government to undertake such protection.

The instructions did not mean that the diplomatic and consular officials were to exercise judicial powers, as they would over their own nationals, although performing their official duties in the territories of two nations that had surrendered, by treaty stipulations, their judicial functions over American citizens residing within their respective territories.

Nature of Protection Extended

With respect to the nature of the protection to be extended, a communication addressed to the Department of State, by the then American Consul-General at Shanghai, may be quoted in full. It is dated September 22, 1894, and reads as follows:

"I have the honor to report that on the 2nd I received from the Legation at Peking a telegram of the 1st informing me of the declaration of war between China and Japan, with instructions that the United States had undertaken the protection of Japanese interests in China. On the same day the Japanese Consul-General at this port (Shanghai) addressed to me an official communication on the subject, and requested one of my flags to fly from his Consular pole. He communicated to me that the request was made under instructions from his Minister at Tokio, Mr. Mitsu. The wires from Shanghai to Peking were not working, and as it required about ten days for a letter to reach Peking, I replied without instructions from the Legation. I informed the Japanese Consul-General that I did not understand that the functions of his office would be continued in me; that I could not, in the absence of special instructions, assume to exercise any of his consular functions for which he ended with the declaration of war, and that the use of my flag, as proposed, would not be granted."

"He then inquired what I conceived to be the character of the new duties devolved upon me. I replied that those of his countrymen as desired to remain in China to pursue their peaceful business vocations would be protected by my government, and if molested that I would feel it my duty to promptly bring the matter to the attention of the Chinese Government, and if charged with an offense to intervene to the extent of having the charge intelligently made before the proper court. He asked me if his countrymen in China were under American law; I answered that they were not under American law as an American citizen would be, nor could Japanese be tried in the Court of this Consulate-General, and pointed out to the Japanese Consul-General the inconsistency of taking down his flag and continuing the functions of his office under my flag. A communication, subsequently received from the Legation, confirmed the views above stated. I am, etc.,

T. R. JERNIGAN,
Consul-General."

Arrest of Two Japanese

Soon after the declaration of war, two Japanese were arrested in the French Concession at Shanghai, upon the complaint, by China, of being spies. The arrest should not have been made by the French authority. Japanese interest was under the protection of the American Consul-General and it had been so published. China had given her consent, and ought to have known the proper Consular official before whom to lodge her complaint. When the complaint was made to the French authority it should have been referred to the American Consul-General for his action in accordance with the customary proceedings obtaining between the International Settlement and the French Concession. Such a course would have simplified the case. It would not have come before the American Consul-General complicated by the unnecessary and undue precipitancy of the French authority.

After getting possession of the

two accused Japanese, but knowing that his instructions denied him the exercise of any judicial powers, the Consul-General would have sent them to the Mixed Court of the International Settlement, in order to have the complaint of China heard and determined by that Court. The Consul-General would have sent the two Japanese to the Mixed Court, because a foreigner residing or being in the International Settlement, and having no Consular representative invested with judicial power over him, is sent to the Mixed Court when complained against for violating a criminal law or a civil obligation.

Jurisdiction of Mixed Court

The intention of the Consul-General to send the two Japanese to the Mixed Court, for the purpose indicated, was sustained in a communication, with reference thereto, from the Legation to the Department of State, as per the following quotation:

"The exclusive jurisdiction of the Chinese authorities over subjects of a power, at war with China, resident in the foreign settlement at Shanghai is sufficiently in doubt to justify the foreign authorities in demanding proof of guilt and stipulating for a fair trial before giving up such subject when accused. The custom in time of peace is for foreigners residing at Shanghai, subjects of a power having no treaty with China, and hence not enjoying the privileges of extraterritoriality, to be tried, when arrested for crime, by the Mixed Court, that is by a Chinese Magistrate sitting with a foreign assessor. Before this tribunal are brought all Chinese charged with crimes or misdemeanors in the Settlement, and all foreigners so charged not protected by treaty. They are heard and their punishment determined by the Chinese and foreign officials acting together."

Had the two accused Japanese been sent, as was the wish of the Consul-General, to the Mixed Court, the accusations against them would have been openly investigated, and their innocence or guilt established in an open court, presided over by a Chinese Magistrate and an assessor from the American Consulate-General. Such a proceeding would have satisfied the public and maintained the International Settlement.

Without any purpose to be critical the American Government acted hastily in concluding an agreement with the Chinese Minister in Washington, without waiting for a full report from the Legation and Consulate-General, to deliver the two Japanese to China, in view of a written promise by the Minister that they would receive a fair trial in a native Chinese court. It was innocently believed at Washington that a fair trial would be accorded, but no record of the evidence has been published. It is only known that the two Japanese were beheaded.

It appears from the record of the incident that the government of Japan was consulted, and that government claimed the right to exercise absolute jurisdiction over subjects of China residing in Japan, but the Japanese contention was no better founded in the treaties than the contention of China to exercise a similar right over subjects of Japan residing in China, because the treaties in force at the time prohibited alike Japan and China from exercising judicial functions over foreigners residing in their territories. The principle of extraterritoriality applied to both China and Japan.

Simplified Spelling Pays

The Universal Film Company has issued an order to its laboratories to use phonetic spelling in all of its films hereafter. The order embraced a set of rules compiled by Dr. De Witt C. Croissant of the English Department of George Washington University and the twelve words of the National Educational Association which are always to be used. These are altho, thru, thruout, thoro, thorofore, thoroly, catalog, decalog, pedagog, program, and prolog. The usage of the association in substituting "i" for words ending in "ed" when the pronunciation is "i" as in "express," will also be followed.

It is estimated that thousands of feet of film will be saved every year by the use of simplified spelling and that the slow readers, for whom the printed legends are kept on the screen three times as long as is necessary for the average intellect, will be enabled to struggle through them more quickly. Since film costs 15 cents a foot the annual saving will be a formidable item.

An Early Filibuster

"So here I come, resolved to bawl, to abuse, to interrupt the speakers, whenever I hear a word of any kind except for an immediate peace."

The author of these lines, according to a writer in the New York Times was not Senator La Follette, but Aristophanes, B. C. 425, (The Acharnians, lines 45-48, Frere's Translation).

How Japan Views America's Entrance In The War

Recent Japanese comment on the entrance of America in the war discloses an arresting variance of opinion. We are indebted to the Japan Advertiser for the following translations.

The Yamato draws a lesson from the address of President Wilson, which the Sekai believes has dealt a death blow to bureaucracy and bureaucratic countries. The editor pities those who look only at the materialistic significance of the American declaration of war, forgetting the lessons of political morality. Germany, in his opinion, may not suffer so much from the military opposition of America, as from the moral denunciation embodied in the stand which America has taken. America at most can send only three divisions to Europe.

The practical result of America's participation will be that the American navy will co-operate with the navies of the Entente Powers to drive away the German submarines and that America will give financial assistance to the Entente Powers against Germany. That was what Germany had been expecting from the beginning. But the moral blow dealt to Germany is very significant. The praise given by the British press to the address of President Wilson was sincere. It has denounced the despotic and bureaucratic system of government in Germany and urged on a liberal and democratic system. It has sympathized with the Russian revolutionists. It has pointed out many crimes of Prussian militarism, the common enemy of humanity. Indeed, the address was a sublime one and attained godlike perfection.

This is an expression of the greatness of American character. This splendid address was indeed a most notable one, second only to the addresses of President Lincoln. There is no need to dwell further on the great blow which it has dealt to the bureaucratic and militaristic Government of Germany. With the participation of America, the war has become a world war, and morally speaking a war of liberalism, democracy and civilization against bureaucracy and militarism. America's participation is a great moral support for the cause of humanity.

The Chugai Shogyo says that although America has declared war, it is still a question as to what extent she will co-operate with the Entente Powers.

"We must investigate whether America will sign the London Agreement against a separate peace," says the editor, "America may not feel the need of co-operating altogether with the Entente Powers in Europe, judging from her geographical position. But it is reported that the Entente Powers have decided to induce America to join the agreement against a separate peace, and also in the Paris economic conference. This is a proper step to take. So long as America is to sign the London Agreement, it is natural for her to agree to the Paris convention. We hope and trust that she will do so."

The Osaka Mainichi is afraid that a new revolution is starting in Mexico, since General Obregon is reported to have rebelled against President Carranza. It is probable that President Carranza, who is not a military man, will be poisoned by General Obregon. The trouble in Mexico appears to the editor to be a result of German machinations. The Germans tried to instigate Villa by lending arms to him. Now they are instigating General Obregon against President Carranza while instigating President Carranza to invade America. The editor then reviews the Mexican political situation and says that should General Obregon take the place of President Carranza as the chief magistrate of Mexico there will rise a new conflict between America and Mexico. But the editor says that this is only speculation. He will wait to hear more details before he will give his definite opinion on the subject.

The Sekai, commenting on the German intrigue in Mexico and the declaration of von Bethmann-Hollweg that the Japanese-American enmity is stronger than the antagonism between Japan and Germany, says that the German Chancellor is trying to alienate Japan and America. The editor, however, observes that in the future a conflict of interests between Japan and America may be unavoidable, either regarding the Chinese question or the Pacific question.

"After the Russo-Japanese war," says the Sekai, "the Japanese naval authorities laid various naval plans with America as a hypothetical enemy. That the naval authorities are strongly advocating an eight battleships and eight cruisers or an eight and four construction plan is because they want to follow the American plan of great naval expansion, which is laid with Japan as America's hypothetical enemy."

"When America declared war

(Continued on Page 7)



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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Simple Method For Cleaning Silverware

The question of cleaning tarnished silverware without damaging it is of great importance, especially in tropical and subtropical countries, where metals are more than ordinarily attacked by corrosive influences. In recent years the so-called "electrolytic method" has come into prominence. This method is so simple, efficient, and inexpensive, that the Philippines Bureau of Science considered it worth while to bring it to the attention of the public. This process, originally developed in the electro-chemical laboratories of the University of Wisconsin, has been put on the market and has become very popular. So prominent has it become that the United States Department of Agriculture has conducted a study of the process and has published a bulletin containing the results of this investigation. Briefly stated, the method as it can be applied in the average household, is as follows: An enamel or agate-ware dish

should be partly filled with a cleaning solution of 1 teaspoonful of either washing or baking soda and 1 teaspoonful of common table salt to each quart of water and placed directly on the stove to boil. A sheet of aluminum or clean zinc should then be dropped into the dish and the tarnished silver placed in contact with this metal. It is best that the silver be entirely covered with the cleaning solution and that the solution remain at the boiling temperature. As soon as the tarnish has been removed the silver should be removed, rinsed in clean water, and wiped with a soft cloth.

moving the tarnished metal, causing an appreciable loss of silver, whereas the electrolytic method changes the silver compounds (generally silver sulphide), formed in tarnishing to metallic silver and the loss of silver is negligible. The investigation of the United States Bureau of Agriculture has shown that the ordinary abrasive powders generally sold for cleaning silverware causes a loss twenty-five times as great as does the electrolytic method, and the potassium cyanide method, often used, causes a loss almost forty times as great.

fight against Japan. Such was the condition of the American naval service.

"But America has realised the weakness of the navy and has been trying to reform it. There is a great disparity between the Japanese navy and the American navy in point of equipments. Japan should feel very uncomfortable from the point of view of national defense. A disparity in military equipments has often caused a war in history, even without any proper cause of war. Japan does not seek a war with America. But when we fight we must win. We hope that our anxiety will prove baseless."

The Hochi, edited by Soyeda, says that the effect of America's declaration of war against Germany upon Japan will be favorable. From the economic point of view, there will be no reason to worry. From the military point of view, the hypothetical enemy has changed from Japan to Germany, and Japan can now rest in peace. From the diplomatic point of view, German-Americans, who have been instigating anti-Japanese movements in America, will curtail their activity to the advantage of Japan. From now Japan should be satisfied that the time has come for her to comment more closely the friendship between Japan and America.

How Japan Views America's Entrance In The War

(Continued from Page 6)

against Germany; the preparations against Germany were well under way. At the same time, these military and naval preparations have been made with a future war with Japan as another objective. This point should be carefully noted by the Japanese. America on the pretext of a war with Germany is trying to increase her army and navy, supported as the American Government is by the public opinion which has been greatly stirred up. America in the past had not felt the need of a large army. But the European war has awakened the slumbering Americans to the need of creating a great army. Now large appropriations have been made to increase the army and the navy. There is no likelihood that when the American army and the navy are increased, they will come in direct contact with Germany at present.

"Yet America is increasing the army and the navy. The Japanese nation should carefully study what it means to us. Japan should watch more carefully the improvement of the American navy. The American navy hitherto has not been as large as it might be. While the warships of America are excellent, the officers and sailors were not properly trained. There was a joke when the American squadron visited Japan some years ago that one half of the sailors deserted the squadron and landed in Manila, fearing that America was going to

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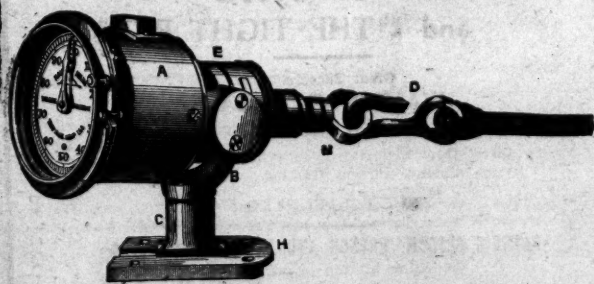
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BEJAMINN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

| STOCK | Quotations Closing |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Banks | |
| H. K. and S. B. | \$665. |
| Chartered | 259 100. |
| Russo-Asiatic | R. 250 |
| Cathay, ordy. | Tls. 6.05. |
| Cathay, pref. | Tls. 5 B. |
| Marine Insurances | |
| Canton | Tls. 375 B. |
| North China | Tls. 150 S. |
| Union of Canton | \$945. |
| Yangtze | \$230 S. |
| Fire Insurances | |
| China Fire | \$155 B. |
| Hongkong Fire | Tls. 332 1/2 B. |
| Shipping | |
| Indo-China Pref. | Tls. 123. |
| Indo-China Def. | 107 s. |
| "Shell" | Tls. 16 |
| Shanghai Tug (o) | Tls. 40 1/2. |
| Shanghai Tug (f) | Tls. 35 |
| Kochien | Tls. 35 |
| Mining | |
| Kaiping | Tls. 9.60. |
| Oriental Cons. | 288. 9d. |
| Philippine | Tls. 0.80. |
| Raub | \$2.15 B. |
| Docks | |
| Hongkong Dock | \$124 S. |
| Shanghai Dock | Tls. 90 B. |
| New Eng. Works | Tls. 1 1/2. |
| Wharves | |
| Shanghai Wharf | Tls. 72 B. |
| Hongkong Wharf | Tls. 8 1/2 B. |
| Land and Hotels | |
| Anglo-French Land | Tls. 53 1/2 B. |
| China Land | Tls. 50. |
| Shanghai Land | Tls. 81 B. |
| Welhaiwei Land | Tls. 3. |
| Central Stores | \$8 B. |
| China Realty (ord) | Tls. 50. |
| China Realty (pref.) | Tls. 50. |
| Cotton Mills | |
| B.-wo. | Tls. 150. |
| B.-wo Pref. | Tls. 105. |
| International | Tls. 78 B. |
| International Pref. | Tls. 68 |
| Laou-kung-mow | Tls. 80 |
| Oriental | Tls. 44 |
| Shanghai Cotton | Tls. 119 B. |
| Kung Yik | Tls. 14 B. |
| Yangtzeppoo | Tls. 4.95 B. |
| Yangtzeppoo Pref. | Tls. 101 |
| Industrials | |
| Butler Tile | Tls. 23 |
| China Sugar | \$114 B. |
| Green Island | Tls. 8.55 Sa. |
| Langkats | Tls. 17 1/2 Sa. |
| Major Bros. | Tls. 5. |
| Shanghai Sumatra | Tls. 145. |
| Stores | |
| Hall and Holtz | \$17 B. |
| Llewellyn | \$60. |
| Lane, Crawford | \$95 B. |
| Moutrie | \$35. |
| Watson | \$6 1/2. |
| Weeks | \$17 1/2 S. |
| Rubbers (Local) | |
| Alma | Tls. 11 1/2 S. |
| Amherst | Tls. 1.05 S. |
| Anglo-Java | Tls. 10.15 B. |
| Anglo-Dutch | Tls. 5.05 B. |
| Ayer Tawah | Tls. 36 B. |
| Batu Anam 1913 | Tls. 1 1/2 S. |
| Bukit Toh Alang | Tls. 4 1/2 B. |
| Bute | Tls. 1 1/2 |
| Chemor United | Tls. 1.45. |
| Chempedak | Tls. 12 B. |
| Cheng | Tls. 2.90 B. |
| Consolidated | Tls. 3.05 B. |
| Domination | Tls. 11 B. |
| Gula Kalumpung | Tls. 7.90. |
| Java Consolidated | Tls. 20 1/2 B. |
| Kamunting | Tls. 6 1/2 B. |
| Kapala | Tls. 1.10 |
| Kapayang | Tls. 28 |
| Karan | Tls. 16. |
| Kota Bahros | Tls. 9 1/2 B. |
| Kroewek Java | Tls. 18 1/2 B. |
| Padang | Tls. 13 1/2 B. |
| Pengkalan Durian | Tls. 10 B. |
| Permat | Tls. 5.50 B. |
| Repah | Tls. 1 1/2 |
| Samagaga | Tls. 1.05 B. |
| Seekee | Tls. 7 1/2 B. |
| Semambu | Tls. 1.55. |
| Senawang | Tls. 14 1/2 B. |
| Shanghai Klebang | Tls. 1 B. |
| Shanghai Malay | Tls. 8 |
| Shai Malay-pref. | Tls. 13. |
| Shanghai Pahang | Tls. 1.80 B. |
| Sungai | Tls. 1 1/2 B. |
| Sungel Duri | Tls. 1 1/2 |
| Sua Manggis | Tls. 6 1/2 B. |
| S'hai Kalantan | Tls. 1 |
| Shanghai Seremban | Tls. 0.96. |
| Tatping | Tls. 2.10 B. |
| Tanah Merah | Tls. 1.10 B. |
| Tebong | Tls. 20 1/2 B. |
| Ulobri | Tls. 2 1/2 B. |
| Ziangbe | Tls. 5.90x.d.11. |
| Miscellaneous | |
| C. I. and E. Lumber | Tls. 110 |
| Cult Dairy | Tls. 10 S. |
| S'hai Elec. and Asb. | * 2 |
| Shanghai Trans. | Tls. 75 S. |
| Shanghai Gas | Tls. 24. |
| Horse Bazaar | Tls. 30 |
| Shanghai Mercury | Tls. 30. |
| S'hai Telephone | Tls. 84 B. |
| S'hai Waterworks | Tls. 235 Sa. |

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water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Exchange and Bullion

| | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Shanghai, April 17, 1917. | |
| Money and Bullion | Tls. |
| Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate | G.\$1.00 @ 84 = Tls. 1.19 @ 72.3 = |
| Mex. Dollars Market rate | Mex. \$1.64 |
| Sh'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch | — |
| Bar Silver | 1791 |
| Copper Cash | 1791 |
| Sovereigns: | |
| Buying rate @ 3/5 1/2 = Tls. | 5.78 |
| Exch. @ 72.3 = Mex. \$ | 7.99 |
| Peking Bar | 300 |
| Native Interest | .06 |
| Latest London Quotations | |
| Bar Silver | \$6.75d. |
| Bank Rate of Discount | 5% |
| Market rate of discount: | |
| 3 m-s. | % |
| 4 m-s. | % |
| 6 m-s. | % |
| Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s. | |
| Ex. Paris on London | Fr. 27.20 |
| Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. | \$ 47 1/2 |
| Consols | 100 |
| Exchange Closing Quotations | |
| London | T.T. 3-5 1/2 |
| London Demand | 3-5 1/2 |
| India (nominal) | T.T. 256 1/2 |
| Paris | T.T. 47 1/2 |
| Paris Demand | 47 1/2 |
| New York | T.T. 82 1/2 |
| New York Demand | 82 1/2 |
| Hongkong | T.T. 68 1/2 |
| Japan | T.T. 61 1/2 |
| Batavia | T.T. 198 1/2 |
| Bank's Buying Rates | |
| London 4 m-s. Cds. 3-7 1/2 | |
| London 4 m-s. Dcs. 3-7 1/2 | |
| London 6 m-s. Cds. 3-7 1/2 | |
| London 6 m-s. Dcs. 3-7 1/2 | |
| Paris 4 m-s. T.T. 68 1/2 | |
| New York 4 m-s. 86 1/2 | |
| CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR APRIL. | |
| Hk. Tls. 5 1/2 @ 3/5 1/2 | \$1 |
| " 1 @ 45 1/2 = | Francs 5.36 |
| " 1 No quotation | Marks 4.38 |
| " 1 @ 82 1/2 = | Gold \$1.00 |
| " 1 @ 62 = | Yen 1.80 |
| " 1 @ 15 = | Rupees 2.90 |
| " 1 @ 2.88 = | Roubles 3.21 |
| " 1 @ 1.50 = | Mex. \$1.50 |
| * Nominal. | |

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the above company, are prepared
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Foreign and Native Risk at Current
Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

March Rubber Outputs

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Alma | lb. |
| Amherst | 22,000 |
| Anglo-Dutch | 5,540 |
| (Coffee, 400 piculs) | 51,500 |
| Anglo-Java | 118,700 |
| Ayer Tawah | 28,500 |
| Bukit Toh Alang | 18,523 |
| Batu Anam | 20,084 |
| Bute | 10,946 |
| Chempedak | 9,569 |
| Chemof | 16,944 |
| Cheng | 13,475 |
| Consolidated | 37,265 |
| Domination | 38,041 |
| Gula Kalumpung | 105,132 |
| Shipped to London, 79,872 lb. | |
| Cocoanuts | 207,000 nuts. |
| Rainfall | 13 1/2 inches. |
| Java Consolidated | 57,100 |
| Kamunting | 14,614 |
| Kapala | 5,312 |
| Kapayang | 9,380 |
| Karan | 4,406 |
| Kota Bahros | 40,913 |
| Kroewek | 26,900 |
| Langkat | 50,551 |
| Padang | 21,700 |
| Pengkalan | 11,537 |
| Permat | 4,450 |
| Repah | 7,500 |
| Samagaga | 9,320 |
| Semambu | 10,202 |
| See Kee | 4,462 |
| Senawang | 27,000 |
| Shanghai Kelantan | 11,262 |
| Shanghai Klebang | 8,288 |
| Shanghai Malay | 16,262 |
| Shanghai-Pahang | 16,700 |
| Shanghai-Seremban | 6,053 |
| Shanghai-Sumatra | 44,150 |
| Sua Manggis | 19,043 |
| Sungai | 5,550 |
| Sungel Duri | 12,930 |
| Tatping | 10,450 |
| Tanah Merah | 23,700 |
| Tebong | 66,000 |
| Ulobri | 4,675 |
| Ziangbe | 51,300 |

COTTON MARKET

London, April 12.—Following are
today's cotton market prices:
Mid-American Spot 12.93d.
May, June 12.37d.
October, November 11.73d.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Shanghai, April 17, 1917. | |
| Official | |
| Langkats Tls. 17.75 | |
| International Cotton (Ord) | Tls. 78.00 |
| Kungyik Cotton Tls. 14.00 | |
| New Eng. Tls. 12.00 April | |
| Shanghai Waterworks | Tls. 235.00 cash |
| Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.15 | |
| Kota Bahros Tls. 9.50 | |
| Shanghai Pahang Tls. 1.80 | |
| Ziangbes Tls. 5.90 X.D. | |
| Senawange Tls. 14.50 | |
| Shanghai Docks Tls. 90.00 | |
| Sharebrokers' Association Transactions | |
| BUSINESS DONE | |
| Shanghai, April 17, 1917. | |
| Official | |
| Kung Yiks Tls. 14.00 cash | |
| Langkats Tls. 17.75 cash | |
| Anglo-Java Tls. 10.20 cash | |
| Direct | |
| Anglo-Java Tls. 10.25 cash | |
| Shanghai Docks Tls. 90.00 cash | |
| Anglo-Java Tls. 10.20 cash | |
| Domination Tls. 11.25 cash | |
| Ziangbes Tls. 5.90 cash | |

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic in-
formation has been received by
the general agent from the
Sumatra director and manager of
the Maatschappij tot Mijn-
bosch-en Landbouweexploitatie in
Langkat:
"The output of crude oil for
April 16 was 81 tons."

Commercial Notes

The Japan Raw Cotton Trading
Company will, it is learned, distribute
ordinary dividends at 18 per cent per
annum and bonuses at 12 per cent per
annum this term.

A thorough investigation of the
sericultural industry in China is
being undertaken by the Government
through Messrs. Akashi and Kawai,
Secretaries in the Department of
Agriculture and Commerce, who arrived
here recently.

The Japan Refrigerating Company
will distribute a dividend at 10 per
cent per annum at an ordinary
general meeting on April 16. The
company will at the same time call an
extraordinary general meeting and
submit a plan for the reduction of the
company's capital from 2,000,000 yen
to 1,250,000 yen.

It is noticed by the Imperial
Government Railways that the
freightage on brick tea bound for
Khabarovsk has been raised in case
it is transported in accordance with
the Japan-Manchuria through traffic
arrangement. The rise in rates how-
ever affects only the Vladivostok
Khabarovsk section, the rate covering
the section being now 4.662.

The Shanghai Electric Company,
projected by a number of Japanese
business men in co-operation with
Chinese capitalists, was formally or-
ganised a few days ago, when the
company called the first general meet-
ing of shareholders and elected
Boards of Directors and Auditors. The
new concern specialises in the manu-
facture of electric apparatus with the
financial backing of the Mitsui and
the Yokoyamas. The affairs of the
company are controlled personally by
Baron Shizuo Fujimura, Managing
Director.

London Rubber Market

London, April 12.—Following were
today's rubber market prices:
Plantation First Latex Crepe,
Spot: 3s. 1 1/2d. Paid.
April to June: 3s. 1 1/2d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Dull.
Last quotation, London, April
11:
Spot: 3s. 1 1/2d. Paid.
April to June: 3s. 1 1/2d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Quieter.

FUNERAL FAN FINDS
NO STING IN DEATH

Just Fun for Wheelingite Who,
In 25 Years, Has Attended
7,000 Burials

Wheeling, W. Va., March 10.—
Patrick Cahill of this city claims to be
the champion "funeral fan" of the
world, with a record of 7,000 funerals
to his credit.

Attending funerals is his hobby.
They have had a fascination for him
since childhood. Today he is seventy.
For twenty-five years he has lived a
retired life, and during that time he
has averaged nearly a funeral a day,
attending at times two a day.

"I never miss a funeral, for I haven't
any thing else to do," he said.

Cahill is sufficiently supplied with
this world's goods, and he does not
have to worry about the high cost of
living. Attending funerals is part of
his amusement. Until about two
years ago he attended all funerals in
his horse and buggy, but since the
horse's death he goes in street cars
or on foot.

Provision Prices
in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican
dollars cents at Hongkong market
as compiled on April 17, 1917.

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Butcher's Meat | |
| Beef | per lb. 14-20 |
| Mutton | " 16-20 |
| Pork | " 25-30 |
| Veal | " 25-30 |
| Fish | |
| Bream | per lb. 14-16 |
| Cod | " 12-14 |
| Mandarin | " 20-30 |
| Maikerei | " 14-16 |
| Pomfret | " 25-30 |
| Salmon | " 16-20 |
| Samoi | " none |
| Soles | " 16-20 |
| Whitebait | " 10-12 |
| Game, Poultry and Eggs | |
| Deer | each none |
| Duck | 60-1.00 |
| Eggs | per doz. 15-16 |
| Poultry | per lb. 20-22 |
| Geese | each 80-1.00 |

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| Hare | " none |
| Partridge | " none |
| Pheasant | " none |
| Pigeons | " 25-30 |
| Plover | " 6-10 |
| Quail | " 18-20 |
| Snake | " 14-16 |
| Turkey | per lb. 40-45 |
| Teal | each 10-12 |
| Wild Duck | " 35-40 |
| Wild Geese | " none |
| Woodcock | " 35-40 |
| Wild Pigeons | " none |

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| Fruit | |
| Apples | per lb. 12-20 |
| Apricots | " none |
| Bananas | " 7-8 |
| Cherries | " none |
| Cocoanuts | each 15-18 |
| Chestnuts | per lb. 10-12 |
| Figs | per doz. none |
| Grapes | per lb. none |
| Lemons | each 7-8 |
| Lichees | per lb. none |
| Mangoes | each none |
| Mangosteens | per doz. none |
| Melons | each 8-12 |
| Oranges | per lb. none |
| Peaches | " none |
| Perseimmons | per lb. none |
| Peeboes | " none |
| Plums | " none |
| Pumeloos | each 20-25 |
| Pears | per lb. 10-12 |
| Strawberries | " none |
| Walnuts | " 10-12 |

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| Vegetables | |
| Artichokes | per lb. 2-3 |
| Asparagus | per doz. none |
| Bamboo Shoots | per lb. 8-10 |
| Broad Beans | " 12-14 |
| Beetroot | per bunch 2-3 |
| Cabbage | each 4-8 |
| Celery | per bunch 8-10 |
| Carrots | " 2-3 |
| Cauliflower | each 3-12 |
| Egg Plant | per lb. 8-10 |
| French Beans | " 8-10 |
| Green Corn | each none |
| Leeks | per bunch 2-3 |
| Mushrooms | per lb. 70-80 |
| Onions | per lb. 8-10 |
| Peas | " 10-12 |
| Potatoes | per pic. \$3.00-3.50 |
| Parsnips | per lb. 5-6 |
| Radishes | per bunch 1-2 |
| Spinach | per lb. 2-5 |
| Tomatoes | " 10-15 |
| Turnips | per bunch none |
| Grain and Flour | |
| Flour, American | per 50 lb. \$4.30 |
| Flour, Shanghai | per 50 lb. \$2.50 |
| Rice | per 200 lb. \$7.00 |
| Milk | |
| Foreign dairies | per bottles 20 |
| Chinese dairies | " 17 |
| Fodder | |
| Barley | per 114 lbs. \$2.80 |
| Bran | " \$2.05 |
| E. KILNER, | |
| Chief Inspector. | |

INVESTMENT
SECURITIES

WITH THE BEGINNING of the
New Year you usually consider most
carefully how to invest your surplus
money. It is hard to find a small
investment that will pay a good rate
of interest and yet be safe.

IF YOU HAVE FUNDS to invest
at once, or if you wish to lay aside
a few dollars each year to create de-
finite capital for a certain time, let
us tell you about our investments
and the business upon which they
are based.

THERE MAY be safe investments
that pay more than 5 per cent, but
it means a good deal to you to have
your money earn as much as that
without causing you any care or
worry.

IF YOU WISH to invest any
amount from Tls. 15 up, our service
will be of assistance to you.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

33 Kiangse Road, Phone 50.

Shanghai Klebang Dividend

At a meeting of the Board of
Directors of the Shanghai Klebang
Rubber Estate, Ltd., held on the
17th

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
35 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Hanoi, Peking, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.), Poonchow, Medan, Tavy, (Lower), Halphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:
Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankou, Phnom-Penh.

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (EGYPT) and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
Total \$33,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. [Chairman].
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
E. V. D. Dart, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellin.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bankok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Foochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Hiofo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 24,600,000
Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Haïlan, Peking, Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai, Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan) Hongkong, Tsingtau, chendze, Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chefoo, Nicolayowsk, Yokohama, Dalny, (Dairen o-A).

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00
Reserves \$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both tael and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tael and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tael at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up 30,000,000
Reserve Fund 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Antungshin, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liaooyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Chanchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dairen, Mukden, Sianfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Hongkong, Honkulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid up.....U.S. \$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,931,774.11

U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:
Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colon (P.C.Z.), Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Manila, Panama, Singapore, S. Francisco, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America—BUENOS AIRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CHILE, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. G. GULLAND, Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Gulds 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)

Reserve Fund—
Gulds 9,925,481 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Banjarmasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandong, Palembang, Tandjong Balei, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebin-Tingri, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI BRANCH: Interest allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3½ per annum.

For 6 months at 4½ per annum.

For 12 months at 5½ per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital H.\$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital H.\$1,371,500
Reserve Fund H.\$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund.....H.\$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

IUKUUN, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2½ per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanjing Road. 9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kunping Tael 10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangements.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA, Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
1 Klucking Road

Capital (Paid-up) Yen 15,000,000
Reserves Yen 1,470,000
Deposits Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yamai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Bankers:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED

New York Bankers:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travelers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA, Manager.

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4863 (Compradore Office).

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Antiochus Mar. 11
Atsuta Maru Feb. 11

City of Corinth Feb. 21
Hitachi Maru Feb. 21

Iyo Maru Mar. 11
Kitano Maru Apr. 13

Miyazaki Maru Mar. 30
Tsauriga Maru Feb. 11

For Macao, etc.
Corolliere Feb. 21

For New York
Tokio Maru Mar. 2
Toyooka Maru Feb. 1

For San Francisco, etc.
Ecuador Apr. 1
Nippon Maru Apr. 2

Shidzuoka Maru Apr. 2
Shinyo Maru Apr. 2

Tenyo Maru Mar. 1
Venezuela Mar. 4

For Seattle
Yokohama Maru Feb. 11

Tamba Maru Mar. 11

For Tacoma
Canada Maru Feb. 11

Hawaii Maru Apr. 17
Justin Feb. 11

Mexico Maru Apr. 1
Manila Maru Mar. 4

From Tacoma
Panama Maru Apr. 1

Chicago Maru Mar. 23
From Seattle
Yokohama Maru Mar. 30 Apr. 28

AWARD CONTRACTS FOR \$112,000,000 WORTH OF BIG SEA FIGHTERS

Builders Pledge Speedy Construction of Four Giant Battle Cruisers and Six Scouts, All Required to Make 35 Knots

Washington, March 15.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels today awarded contracts for the construction of ships, aggregating about \$112,000,000. This considers merely building of hulls and machinery. Fully equipped for fighting, they will cost approximately \$126,000,000. Today's construction order is the largest for war vessels ever given by a nation.

The awards were made after conferences with representatives of leading shipyards, all of whom pledged their hearty co-operation in speeding up construction, showing a patriotic spirit highly pleasing to Navy Department officials.

The awards cover four battle cruisers and six scout cruisers, each of which is to develop a speed of thirty-five knot, and all to be the finest ships of their kind afloat.

The contracts call for delivery of the big battle cruisers within three years. Two of these new naval leviathans will be built by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, one by the New York Shipbuilding Company, at Camden, and one by the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation.

Secretary Daniels explained that the reason only one battle cruiser was awarded to Fore River is that the plant there is splendidly adapted for the construction of destroyers and submarines, and that the Navy Department plans to build a large number of destroyers in the near future.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Kon Zen Chiao.. | dep. | 7.05 | 8.30 | 11.05 | 14.05 | 16.05 | 18.15 | Zah Kou..... | dep. | | 9.40 | 12.20 | ... | 17.15 | ... |
| Ken Shang Mun. | dep. | 7.5 | 8.50 | 11.20 | 14.21 | 16.20 | 18.29 | Hangchow..... | dep. | 7.45 | 10.05 | 12.50 | 14.55 | 17.40 | 18.50 |
| Hangchow..... | dep. | 7.35 | 9.05 | 11.35 | 14.31 | 16.37 | 18.37 | Ken Shang Mun. | dep. | 8.00 | 10.23 | 13.05 | 15.10 | 17.52 | 19.02 |
| Zah Kou..... | arr. | | 9.25 | 11.55 | 17.00 | | | Kon Zen Chiao.. | arr. | 3.13 | 10.35 | 13.18 | 15.23 | 18.06 | 19.15 |

Business and Official Notices

NOTICE

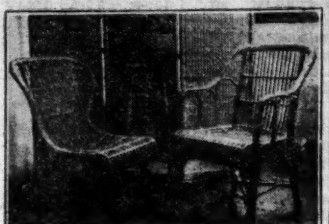
ON and after May 1st, this company will establish its own agency at Shanghai, and until further notice will continue to be located at 53 Szechuen Road.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA,
(Oriental S.S. Co.)

T. N. ALEXANDER, Agents.
Shanghai, April 11th, 1917. 13456

THE Togo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Co.); having established their own agency at Shanghai, the undersigned will cease to act as agents for this corporation on and after May 1st.

The American Trading Company,
W. A. BURNS, Agent.
Shanghai, April 11th, 1917. 13457



Sun Ling & Co.

Manufacturers and exporters of RATTAN AND WICKERWORK of all descriptions.
Special designs made up at short notice.
Design Books kept at the only address below.
SUN LING & CO.
1190 Avenue Road, near Gordon Road.
Tel. West 1373. 13433

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Nineteenth Annual General Meeting of the China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd., will be held at the Company's Offices, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on the 1st day of May, 1917, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th day of April, 1917, to the 1st day of May, 1917, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. K. TWEED,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 14th April, 1917. 13508

PREMIUM Bonds, alias Deposit Receipts of the Chinese Government, are now on sale at:

Pan-Fung-Tai, 236 Broadway.

3rd Drawing: 25th April.

Owing to the shortage of Deposit Receipts, we are obliged to sell them at \$10.00 from today. Only a few bonds are left and beginning from tomorrow, we shall sell them at \$11.00.

The Sin Hua Savings Bank promises and the Government guarantees repayment in full (\$10) on 25th April, 1918, in case your bonds win no prizes.

Beware of counterfeits! Our bonds are all stamped.

CHUN-I-YIU-CHI & CO.
13476

THE NEW HOTEL

WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW
(Chinese Name: Xin Xin Le Kuei)
館旅新湖西州杭

NOTICE
The Proprietor of The New Hotel begs to inform the Public that his establishment at Hangchow is the best of its kind there. It is beautifully situated and fine views may be obtained from the windows. This is the best time of year in which to visit Hangchow; the weather is fine. The house is large, with bedrooms facing the south; the table and wines are first-rate. The kitchen is under the supervision of an excellent cook, with many years' experience in foreign hotels in Shanghai.

PRICES VERY MODERATE
Give us a trial and you will be convinced.

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith while out hunting with a dog and gun.
Killed forty-nine lions and ate all but one.
You may think this is funny, but he ate them all right.
For a Gordon Gin Cocktail caused his big appetite.

GORDON GIN COCKTAIL
RECIPES ON
APPLICATION.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

Alma Estates, Limited

THE Directors have declared an Interim Dividend at the rate of FIVE per cent (being Forty-five tael cents per share) on the Capital of the Company, payable on and after the 30th April, 1917, to shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th April, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 17th April, 1917. 13524

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: SHANGHAI
1 bis, AVENUE EDOUARD VII
(Yangkingpang)

Savings are the Making of all Great Nations
If you will not save yourselves, we will do it for you.

You pay us monthly 12 dollars, and we guarantee you a capital of at least two thousand dollars, after 13 years and 10 months payments.

Our bonds have a surrender and loan value after two years, the same as Life Insurance policies.

BUT
We give you a Further Advantage viz., Our Monthly Drawings which give you an opportunity to get every month a return of from \$12 to \$2,000.

AUDIT
A continuous daily audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.
For full particulars, apply to the Head Office.

J. BEUDIN & M. SPEELMAN,
General Manager.

Born 1915.
Still Existing.



Widler & Company
Chungking, West China.

NOTICE

BY mutual consent the interest and responsibility of Mr. Henry James Clark in our firm ceased on the 14th April, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

REFERRING to the above, I have this day established myself as a Stock, Share and General Broker.

HENRY J. CLARK,
3 Kiukiang Road (2nd Floor).
Cable Address "Taiping."
Telephone No. 489.

Shanghai, 16th April, 1917. 13511 A 22

Zung Lee & Sons. (W. Z. Zee & Sons Est: 1895) Broadway, Shanghai.

LOCKS **YALE** HARDWARE
COMPLETE STOCKS ON HAND

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

Chew! Chew! Chew!

YOU are recommended to commence chewing tobacco right from now if you have not already done so before. Because tobacco-chewing not only imparts warmth to the body during the cold weather and removes foul breath from the mouth, but it also assists the business man in more ways than one to better advantage. We have just unpacked a small supply of American Chewing Plugs of various qualities, some of which cannot be procured elsewhere. Remember that our stock of above is very small, so call early to ensure a supply.

TABACQUERIA FILIPINA, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai. 12848

Drink Sparklis' Pure Aerated Waters

sterilized by the latest process

THE ULTRA VIOLET RAYS

Sweet waters 75 cts. per doz. Soda, pints 50 cts. per doz.

Manufactured by

THE SPARKLIS AERATED WATER FACTORY, LTD.

No. 76 North Szechuen Road. Tel. North 255

MIKASA & COMPANY

JAPANESE SILK STORE

have removed to the more commodious premises at No. 43a Bubbling Well Road (Arts & Crafts Building), where they are showing a new and well-assorted line of all kinds of Silk Goods. 12841

TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

Grand Strand Hotel

(Formerly Strand Hotel)

Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annexe

Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Motoring, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely Scenery, Race Course and Golf Links adjoin Hotel (Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf Links). A Good British Doctor is in attendance at the Hotel.

Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.

For all information please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

Shanghai American Athletic Club.

The Boxing Tournament has been indefinitely postponed, for the purpose of obtaining a larger list of contestants.

Executive Committee

S. A. A. C.

Shanghai, April 17, 1917.

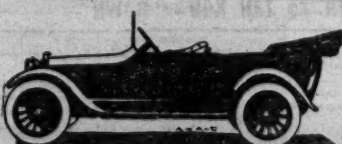
RUSSIAN LADY DENTIST

MISS GAUHMANN undertakes and guarantees to give satisfaction in dental work of every description. Thoroughly up-to-date dental parlor. Only the best modern devices used in dental work.

Consulting hours: 9 to 12 and 3 to 6.

20 NANKING ROAD

12147



FOR SALE

A

Large Number of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARS

at prices to suit everybody.

LANDAULETTES, LIMOUSINES, ROADSTERS, TOURING CARS, 2, 4, 6 AND 8 CYLINDERS

of well-known

French, British and American makes.

TRIAL TRIPS MAY BE ARRANGED BY APPOINTMENT.

AUTO CASTLE 228, Avenue Joffre

(opposite French Fire Station)

Tel. West 412

Shanghai Gas Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of Messrs. SCOTT, HARDING & Co., 6 Peking Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 26th April, 1917, at 4 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 18th April to the 26th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. R. WINGROVE,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 6th April, 1917. 13368

The Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Ordinary Annual General Meeting will be held at 4.30 p.m. on Monday, the 30th April, 1917, at the offices of the Secretaries & General Managers, No. 4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1916, will be presented and the ordinary business of the Company transacted.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 14th April, 1917. 13482

Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Limited.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

With reference to the recommendation of Shareholders that a further issue of 6,500 shares (one new share for every two old shares) at Tls. 50 per share should be made at a favourable time NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th April, 1917, both days inclusive and that the new shares will be offered to those Shareholders on the Register on that date.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE MCBAIN,
General Agent.
Shanghai, 13th April, 1917. 13467

APARTMENTS WANTED

FURNISHED FLAT. Two bachelors (Americans) desire furnished flat, preferably in town, for extended period; or willing to take for a few months only. Apply to Box 418, THE CHINA PRESS. 13525 A 20

MISCELLANEOUS

OUTSIDE meals supplied at a moderate rate; also table boarders required in a private English family. Excellent board. Apply to Box 416, THE CHINA PRESS. 13520

SITUATIONS WANTED

SITUATION WANTED by energetic youth (neutral), at present employed. No objection moderate salary. Apply to Box 417, THE CHINA PRESS. 13522 A 19

WANTED, daily employment as assistant in office, store, or with children, by a British woman whose husband is at the Front. Apply to Box 391, THE CHINA PRESS. 13461

EXPERIENCED lady typist, fair stenographer, desires position. Two years' experience, good worker. Neutral. Apply to Box 414, THE CHINA PRESS. 13517 A 18

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table. Tel. 3482 9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

(Facing Park)
A large flat, two large and one small room, with board. Bathroom and verandah attached; very cool summer time. Tel. 1946

BOARD-RESIDENCE

Location: Central, quiet, and select. Terms: Monthly and very moderate. Cuisine and Service: Excellent. Apply to Box No. 184 THE CHINA PRESS. 13276

TO LET, nicely furnished attic rooms, with board. Western district. Apply to Box 419, THE CHINA PRESS. 13528

TO LET, from May 1st, "The Bungalow," No. 4 Kinnear Road, 5 rooms, fully furnished. Inspection can be arranged by telephone, West 569. 13527

FOR RENT, near Hongkew Park, pleasant flat, four rooms, kitchen and bath. Furniture for sale, if desired. Apply to Box 411, THE CHINA PRESS. 13507 A 18

TO LET, in American family, furnished room, with board and porcelain bath, in French-town, near tram. Apply to Box 408, THE CHINA PRESS. 13501 A 18

TO LET. Nice quiet family, in Carter Road, has one furnished bedroom with bathroom. Also phone and every convenience. Only those with quiet habits need apply, to Box 412, THE CHINA PRESS. 13508 A 19

TO LET, a nicely furnished room, with bathroom attached. Breakfast if required. Rent moderate. Apply 57 Range Road. 13516 A 18

CENTRAL. Board-residence, single or double, in quiet (British) flat. Large south room, bathroom, enamelled bath, geyser and shower attached. Cool and pleasant, every comfort, elevator, etc. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 402, THE CHINA PRESS. 13486 A 18

WANTED at once, a few guests in a most comfortable residence. Western. Tel. West 1227. 13468 A 18

TO LET, furnished rooms, with bathrooms, from \$20 upwards. Vicinity close to Garden Bridge. Apply to Box 389, THE CHINA PRESS. 13454 T. F.

FOR SALE, one 6-cylinder, 5-passenger, 1917 model touring car, in first-class running order. For price and particulars, apply to Box 379, THE CHINA PRESS. 13432 A 18

ROWING: Wanted by Britisher in Hangchow, a second-hand, single or double sculling boat, sliding seat, outriggers. Apply to Box 409, THE CHINA PRESS. 13504 A 22

FOR SALE, Land in the British concession, Hankow; one desirable Lot, No. 71 (232 fong), on the Poyang Road, next to the Russian Church. For particulars, apply to T. J. Hollander, American Church Mission, Hankow. 13474 T. F.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, Bright young lady to serve in a retail store. State full particulars as to self and previous experience if any. Previous experience not essential to securing the position. Apply to Box 420, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED: An assistant for a Merchant's Office. One who understands bookkeeping, and able to assist generally in an office, required. State experience and salary required, to Box 415, THE CHINA PRESS. 13518 A 21

WANTED by Allied firm, stenographer and typist. State experience and salary expected, to Box 407, THE CHINA PRESS. 13493 A 18

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, four-roomed house, attic, garden, stable, 371 Avenue Joffre, near Route des Seours. Rent Tls. 50. Apply Time Ball. 13528 A 18

CHINA Realty Company, Limited: To let, No. 114 Bubbling Well Road, from May 1st, four rooms, small garden. Rent Tls. 85 per month. 13339

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, six-roomed house in the Western district or French-town, on or before the first of June. Apply to Box 406, THE CHINA PRESS. 13493 T. F.

EDUCATIONAL

ITALIAN LESSONS wanted by British youth. Italian lady teacher preferred. Apply to Box 400, THE CHINA PRESS. 13483 A 18

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST, cashier orders No. 1226, Tls. 176.21, and No. 1227, Tls. 353.97, issued by Banque Industrielle de Chine to the order of the National Committee. The public is hereby warned that payment of these orders has been stopped. S. E. Hening, Business Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association of China. 13523 A 20

LOST, strayed or stolen, Pekingese dog, small, red female, sits on haunches and waves forefeet, begging for food. \$25 reward for return, or information leading to recovery. Unlawful holders will be prosecuted. 311 Avenue Joffre. Telephone West 548. 13509 A 21

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane. 13474 T. F.

Exchange and Mart